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"Shri Vidya"

Artist: Dr. Trivikram

H. N. Brailsford On

Will The British Quit India—On Their Own?

(See Page 3)

A Fragment From The FRONTIER

By. Dr. MULK RAJ. ANAND

"...Another vessel fell with a mighty bang, louder than the breaking of a hundred pitchers, and tore up heavy mounds from the side of the naked earth into a spray like the spurt of water oozing from a broken fountain. And another, another, and another.....

Sharp and clear before her staring eyes, and behind them, the horror of the devastation wrought by the steel birds became incarnate like the dead of fire.

"My child, my child," Karima cried in a voice that wouldn't rise above her throat. And she ran towards the village....."

She walked along the edge of a deserted millet field towards the molten lava of the copper-coloured Swat hills looking for a track where a herd of donkeys or goats might have passed.

She had come out from the village in the scorching heat of the afternoon to collect animal dung to burn for fuel, as, apart from an occasional tangle of thorns or rough scrub, wood was difficult to get for the earthen oven in her hovel amid the cluster of mud huts on the plateau.

She looked this way and that, but could not see a sign of man or beast in the waste land within the range of her sharp hawk's eyes. She stood for a moment on a promontory and, shading her eyes against the torrid glare of the sun with the inverted palm of her left hand while her right hand held the basket on her head, looked up to the hill tops for a bush, as she was sure that some donkey or goat would have strayed away from a herd, in spite of its driver, for a nibble among the thorns.

But there was no sign even of a blade of parched grass. Only the low hills unfolded their protuberant bellies before her vision endlessly above the valley, blood-red and purple, and white where the misty haze of the earth arose to the even sky like a stifled, hot sign.

She began to walk again as parts of her feet which touched the burning earth through the holes in the soles of her shoes chafed, the pads which she had made of those strips of paper the machine birds had dropped on the village in the morning, having slipped out.

"He promised to bring back shoes for me", she said to herself, with a fuming heart, "and now he has broken all his vows". For so it seemed to her, since she had not heard even a breath or a word from his own mouth through any of the men who had come back from Peshawar, except the rumour that he had been put behind prison bars by the Angrezi Sarkar for listening to the talk of the frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

A hot breeze cooled by the shadow of the basket on her head fanned her cheeks into the red flush of a pomegranate, and she strode along lighter at the touch of her memory, which was not so much a thought in words, but a feeling in her,—a quivering of the nerves.

He did the most outrageous things: 'Karima, daughter of Abdul Rahman, whose cheeks are the envy of the pomegranate and the rose....' He used to sing the refrain of the well-worn ballad, half teasingly, half menacingly, and then gather her into his embrace in spite of her protests at any time of the day or night, when the fancy took him, and her cheeks used to get warmer and warmer till she felt they would burst with the burning.

And now she felt the ache of an emptiness in her belly, impalpable and intangible, like a thirst in the dawn. And now she felt the stirring of a dim memory of the rustling of her crumpled shirt and trousers as he crushed her in his arms, the subtle discomfort of the sudden ruffling and the disturbance of her ease that soon melted into the aura of a luxury. It left her suffused with the shame of a blush and the happiness of a deep rich silence, uncannily like the silence of this wild, except that the hush of the land was interrupted by the whining of the flies, the humming of a corn-beetle somewhere. He was a devil whether he was at work in the fields ploughing and harvesting, or at home.

He said the most outrageous things: 'Karima, daughter of Abdul Rahman, whose cheeks are the envy of the pomegranate and the rose, you are most seductive.' And when she had been carrying Ismat, and her belly had been a quivering warm little thing, soft to the touch, especially after she had poured several cans of cold water on herself at the well in the mosque and lain down for a siesta in the afternoon, and felt her unborn child kicking inside her, and complained of it to Shamus, he had said: 'Karima, daughter of Abdul Rahman, whose cheeks are the envy of the pomegranates and the rose, your child is jumping to get out. And I am sure that he will outdo his father in mischief and daring since he is so restless while he is yet the size of my seed in the ripe ear of your womb....' He was a fool.

She lifted her eyes from the head that was bent under the basket and scanned the hills again. From the liquescent shades of her remembrance the form of her child emerged, soft and tender and fresh, with his father's smell about its little limbs lying beneath the pupils of her eyes, while the hard, bare earth blazed in a cruel fire before her gaze, glowing like the live coal in her earthern oven among the cinder covered with a coating of ash. She could not see a sign of man or beast, and she felt the panic of smouldering rage and resentment rise in her bosom.

For Shamus had been away a year now, as the Ramzan fasts had just ended before he went. And he had been caught by the Sarkar and imprisoned, she didn't know for how long.

Oh, if only she knew, she said to the rocks; if only she knew she said to the silence; if only she knew that he wasn't dead, she said to the heaven in a trance. If only she knew she said to herself, that he was still alive, she would go on working day and night for the Angrezi Sarkar, breaking stones on the road that the white men were taking into Waziristan.

But she brushed the delicate skin of her forehead which was covered with sweat and, shaking her colourful strips of rags as a hen shakes her feathers to ease her body from the clamminess of perspiration, she thought Shamus wouldn't like it if he knew that she had been working for a living, breaking stones for the white men. For it was rumoured that they were building this road to bring their soldiers to shoot the sons of Adam But what could she have done? She had to live and keep to this child. The tiers of land on the mountainside which Shamus had ploughed for maize and millet were difficult for a woman to till, and the harvest of the year before had been exhausted before the spring.

And she had taken this job, which was precarious, because the white men paid an anna a day for working from dawn to mid-day, and an anna and a half for working from dawn till night besides which she and the other women who toiled thus had got a bad name in the village, and the Mullah was threatening to declare them heretics. But she had a clear conscience before the Prophet of Allah, because when one of the soldiers had whistled to her and given her a sly wink, she had flashed her scythe at him, and he had turned red and moved away, and since then all the soldiers said she was a tigress and never came near her. "The father of Ismet will find me, exactly as he left me", she said, "and I shall feed his child by any means I can, whatever the people may say. How big a boy he is already, and mischievous like his father. Surely he will be like Shamus in strength, with the black eyes and the hawk nose of his father. Now, he might have awakened in my absence, and I am still wondering...."

She stood for a moment again at the edge of a rock and scanned the depths of a waterless ravine in which the particles of sand glistened like the sparks of lightening which sometimes flashed from the stones under her hammer. There was a pool of water somewhere here, she remembered, where the cattle came to drink. The rock on which she stood was hot, like the burning iron in the smith's shop, and she shifted her feet and glanced all round her impatiently. Perhaps the pool was behind the huge boulder, which looked grey and white. She would step down into the ravine and see if there was any dry dung there. There was a bush of berry trees, too, on a side of the ravine, and the goats—'Ah, by the grace of Allah, there were the droppings of a whole herd underneath the shadow of the rock!'

She jumped down, from the edge of the precipice on which she stood to a foothold on another rock sharply cut like a slate.

There were holes in the clay crevices below the slate, and she was slightly afraid, because the fissures in these mountains often harboured snakes.

She descended a step and then, as if impelled by the sheer fascination of curiosity, she stopped, bent her head and looked into a hole and probed it with her left foot.

A sharp, purring noise.

And though she was certain it was not from the hole into which she had probed, she went hurtling down into the ravine, jumping from stone to stone, in a hurry, and stood shaking at the base, her legs trembling involuntarily. And for a moment everything shimmered before her dizzy head, and she could only hear the hammer of her heart pounding at her breasts.

But from where she stood she couldn't help looking back to see if it was a snake or a wildcat, even though her legs were shaking beneath her, and the breath was held back in her throat against her will.

The purring noise now became a prolonged drone, and it was not from the hole in the crevices at all, or from the ravine, but from somewhere in the sky above.

She lifted her head and jumped up to the boulder from which she had descended, willing courage into her heart and strength into her body. She nearly slipped from the glazed stone, and, shaking like a leaf in a storm missed a heart-beat. But then she scrambled up to the rock.

Against the transparent haze of the even sky where the sun rays trembled like the smoke of a furnace, droves of steel birds were wheeling like the ominous white eagles before the coming of the famine, and were excreting solid vessels of dung on the steppe.

Before she had breathed another breath one of the vessels struck the edge of the plateau near the house of Din Gul, the blacksmith, and burst with a terrible explosion, raising a cloud of dust into the sky.

The loud purr of the machines now became the reverberating sweep of an endless thunder, cracking up the heavens with such a sharp lightning that the Judgment Day promised by the Koran seemed to have come.

Another vessel fell with a mighty bang, louder than the breaking of a hundred pitchers, and tore up heavy mounds from the side of the naked earth into a spray like the spurt of water oozing from a broken fountain And another, another, and another.

Sharp and clear before her staring eyes, and behind them, the horror of the devastation wrought by the steel birds became incarnate like the dead of fire.

"My child, my child," she cried in a voice that wouldn't rise above her throat. And she ran towards the village.

The steel birds had multiplied, and now dived from one end of the horizon to the other with a metallic monotonous whine, like the hosts of the devil in the hell of a torn sky and an upturned earth, and the universe seemed to be engulfed in that long-drawn out agony promised by the Prophet on the breaking up of the elements. But she could yet feel the earth under her feet, through the defending roar and the clouds of dust before her dizzying vision.

She ran and ran till the taking of each step was an unendurable ache in her stiffening loins. She jumped over ditches and skipped over the desert of stones and boulders. She could not see the hundred yards that separated her from the mud huts. But she must get there though her body be torn into tatters; though her bones miht break she must get there. If only she could take the distance in one long jump: if only she could roll down a hillock and cover the vast, unending distance! Oh, if only.

She tried, to put determination into her failing legs by slowing down, but the bursting of another bag of pitchers held her heart and the colossal shaking of the earth arrested her feet. And as she saw a rent as deep as a well before her, she stood stunned. Then she capered aside and rallied her trembling body into a furious rush, and went on, half moaning half sighing: Oh', my child! my child!

A sudden resurgence of her will, and she stopped to recover her breath. But the noise of cracking earth was frightening, and she lifted her head to the aeroplanes with an appeal in her terror-stricken eyes, with an abject wish that they should spare her and her child.

But before her now the mud huts were burning, smouldering, while here and there on the outer fringes they were in ruins. And men and women were running out, startled and terrified, stumbling and falling, seeking shelter behind huge stones and boulders, and dragging their wailing children behind them.

The steel birds came whining over the village again and swept the dark clouds of the rising smoke aside with the terrific detonation of more vessels of lead. She stopped once against her will and looked up to the planes with a hatred that churned the bitter taste in her mouth into a white froth; she lifted her fists up to the sky with a wild movement of revenge, and then waited as if to see whether the force of her hatred had destroyed them. But the steel birds purred across the valley from side to side, raining bomb after bomb on the neighbourhood. She moaned a terrible helpless moan, that was a half-sob and half-shriek, and ran frantically forward, crying: "My child! my child! Oh, save my child!

"Stop there, the mother of Ismat"! shouted Abdul Mejid, the brother of the Mullah, who was shooting his powder-gun at the steel birds under cover of the potter's wheel.

But she rushed along as if she were drawn by the fear that a sudden darkness would envelop her eyes.

"Stop, you foolish woman", Mejid said, extending his arm to bar her way.

But she struggled against the stiff muscles of his hand with all the resistance of her body, weeping without tears in her eyes, wailing shrilly: 'My child! Let me go! Oh, let me go and save my child!

"The village is burning. Don't you see, mad woman?' shouted Mejid. 'Those sons of the Devil have annihilated it'.

'Let me go, let me go' she wailed and she bit his hand with her teeth.

He withdrew his arm as if he had been stung by a scorpion and was left standing with an impotent rage that seemed to quench the energy of his flesh and congeal the blood in his eyes.

'By Allah', he growled, 'they will not wipe out all the sons of Adam who are free'.

She had darted past Abdul Mejid into the smouldering ruins of the gully, only to find that the burning beams of the mud huts over the debris of ruined walls barred her way.

For the briefest moment she stood, afraid of jumping across the fire. Then she ground her teeth, closed her eyes, murmured Bismillah, and shot through the leaping flames.

She almost fell on a mound on the other side, but recovered her balance and ran, gathering her clothes about her and hissing hysterically.

A bomb burst ahead of her in the courtyard of the mosque; the waves of fire swept aimlessly in places with a frightening violence; and the constellations in the sky seemed to hurl themselves on the earth in the final throes of a universe doomed to live in darkness after the angel Gabriel had finished his work of destruction.

But her feet were still firm on the earth through the lashing of the burning, scalding, suffocating heat.

(Continued on Page 23)

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Will The British Quit India—On Their Own?

The meeting of the Constituent Assembly at Delhi should be amongst the greatest and the most fortunate events in world history.

It reminds us of the convention of the Founding Fathers, which met at Philadelphia, to give a constitution to the United States. It recalls, as naturally, the coming together of French estates in 1789, which ended in the great revolution.

It is indeed a more majestic Assembly than either of these. Never before have elected representatives of a population, so varied and immense, met together for such a purpose. For the first time, one of greater peoples of Asia, is about to shape its own destiny by democratic procedure. It should be an event as happy as it is unique.

But a shadow hangs over this gathering and checks our rejoicing. The absence of the Muslim League means that this Assembly is something less than the voice of all India. This boycott may seem to us as abuse of tactics but it is an ominous fact and no one is confident that it can be overcome.

Faced with this spectacle, the British opinion, as debates in both the Houses of Parliament show, is bewildered and pessimistic.

Jinnah-Churchill Axis

Mr. Jinnah had made on London the impression of a man who is resolved to reject any and every compromise and in this intractable attitude he has in Mr. Churchill an ally, who will do anything in his power to delay or prevent the "liquidation of the British Empire."

The future is hard to forecast: fear of civil war haunts the English imagination and the hope of ending British rule in India, in an orderly way and with credit to the British, is passing.

This gloomy view is one sided. It may be that the future is clouded; the Indian republic will not have an easy birth. But the English spectators fail to reckon the exhilaration that comes to men when they are their own masters and grapple for the first time with their own problems and decide their own fate. They may make grave mistakes and bring on themselves some avoidable misfortunes. But such things are trifles in comparison with the stimulus that comes from freedom. It is, however, pardonable and inevitable that Englishmen should speculate about the future.

What If .....

What is to happen if the Leaguers boycott cannot be broken and the Assembly produces a constitution which reflects the views only of the Congress and the eight out of eleven provinces? Mr. Churchill who played the bully with determination and skill, tried very hard in the House of Commons to force the government into making a statement that in these circumstances it would regard work of the Constituent Assembly as invalid.

Happily he failed. If the Government had made such a statement it would have violated the principle, Mr. Attlee laid down as fundamental, ten months ago: "We cannot allow a minority to place their veto on the advance of the majority." The Government came out of these debates without giving any positive indication of what its conduct would be in these hypothetical circumstances. But in one respect it had spoken. It has said that it "could not contemplate forcing such a constitution upon any unwilling parts of the country."

This is a guarded and negative statement not too easy to interpret. It may mean that the Labour Government would accept such a constitution for Hindustan but not for the Punjab, Sind and Bengal if they should reject it. This looked like an intimation to the Muslim League that it can get Pakistan by the simple method of keeping up its boycott of the Constituent Assembly to the end.

A Fundamental Question

At this point of argument the fundamental question has to be faced. Does it lie with the British Government to accept or reject an Indian constitution? Its historical position may entitle it to make friendly suggestions and even to sketch tentative plans. But the decision must lie with the Indian people. Let us consider, however, what might be urged on the other side. An old world Tory would argue that sovereignty over India belongs "de facto" and "de jure" to the King-Emperor who derived his title by right of conquest from the Mogul dynasty. If he decides to hand over power to the Indian people, may he not lay down terms for this unparalleled concession?

In fact the terms on which his Government insists amount only to this: that India's new constitution shall have consent of both her major communities. This has a plausible and even liberal sound until we face the fact that the King-Emperor's sovereignty rests only on force.

The conquest of India was never accepted by her people; it was a daily process of coercion incessantly repeated. To speak of consent is ironical; the British rule over India does not enjoy the consent of the Indian people. No honest democrat can accept this Tory argument which flows from obsolete feudal conception of sovereignty.

No Moral Right

Since the seventeenth century the British conception of sovereignty is that it resides in the people. It follows that when once the Constituent Assembly, chosen by democratic procedure, has come into existence, it is a sovereign embodiment of the Indian peoples' will. It must deal with such wisdom as it possesses, with difficult problems created for it by the Muslim League.

The British Government may argue with it for one solution or another based on grounds of prudence and ethics; but it has no moral right to lay down terms. Above all it has no moral right to enforce its views by use of its military power. The compromise suggested by the Cabinet Mission must stand or fall by its own merits: it cannot be imposed.

It is not fashionable in England today to go back in our debates to fundamental principles. Nonetheless while we talk like opportunists deeper unspoken arguments may influence us silently. My own belief is that the average British citizen as he watches the events in India with scanty information, is reaching to the conclusion that Indians must solve their own problems without British interference. The idea of using British troops to influence the solution has become repugnant to him. This was noted the other day in the "News Chronicle" by Mr. A. J. Cummings than whom there is no more competent observer of public opinion. But if Britain is not going to use British troops for such a purpose why should she retain them in India?

Viceroy's Anomalous Position

The Viceroy's position has become visibly difficult and anomalous. How much longer must he preside over the Governmental machine which is actually in Indian hands? So long as he remains in Delhi, a temptation to call him in as arbiter between Indian parties will always be present. If these symbols and instruments of British power were withdrawn, it is probable that the Congress and the League would find it easier to come to terms.

So long as a British Viceroy bears the ultimate responsibility for maintaining internal order, Indian parties cannot feel that the duty of keeping peace rests squarely on their shoulders. Once he were withdrawn the most powerful of human instincts, the instinct of self-preservation, would operate as it does not today.

The Congress and the Muslim League have to choose one of the two alternatives—a workable Indian union or else Pakistan. Left to themselves I am convinced they would make their choice without civil war.

Two influential voices have expressed the same opinion in the last few days. Their agreement is more remarkable because they stand at opposite poles of political thoughts.

Lord Linlithgow in the House of Lords debate began by expressing his belief that British authority could be re-established in India if an attempt were made with "confidence and conviction." But he doubted whether we in this country are able or willing to supply the necessary impulse. In other words faith in the Empire is dying. "In that case," the former Viceroy went on "and I say this with profound reluctance, my advice would be that we should frankly reshape our policy, renounce our pledges as being beyond our capacity to discharge and having been given a due date and due warning, march out."

The other voice, that of the "New Statesman," most influential of weeklies, came from the Left. In its leading articles of December 14 it wrote: "In the next few months the British Government must tell India that after a fixed date, unless no understanding has been reached, British troops and officials will leave and India will have to settle her own affairs without our assistance."

For my own part I have reached the same conclusion by rather different road.

Since the Constituent Assembly is in being, the British in India have no further duty to fulfil. Their presence rather complicates than aids a settlement. To withdraw on a fixed and early date is the friendliest service they could render

By H. N. Brailsford

"The idea of using British troops to influence the solution has become repugnant..... But if Britain is not going to use British troops, why should she retain them in India?" asks the author in this forthright article.

The
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEEKLY
Wishes Its Readers
A
Bright And Happy
New Year

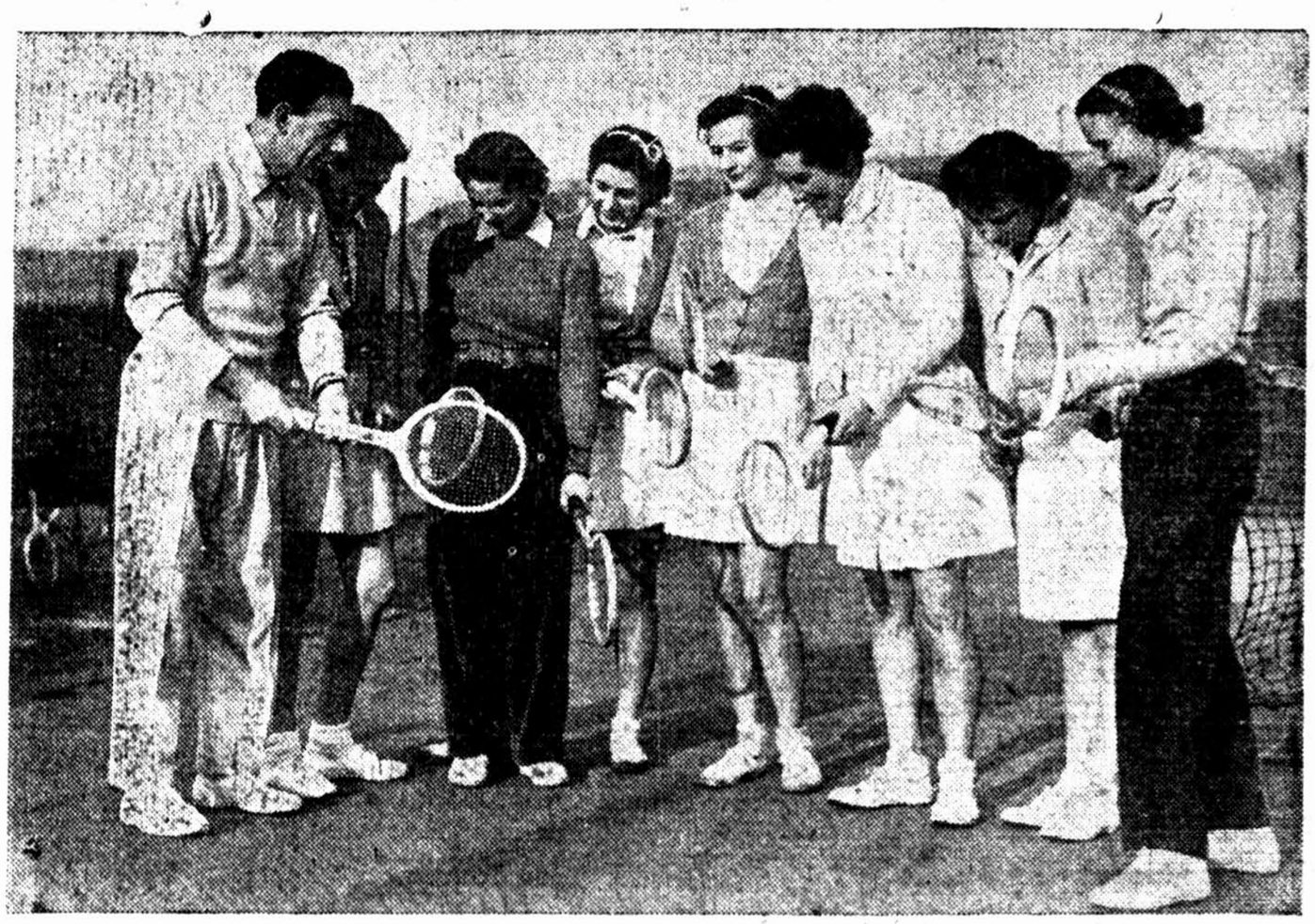
The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss. should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for at our usual rates.

Will contributors kindly note, however, that their mss. (or photos) cannot be returned—and no correspondence about them entered either— unless they are, as a rule, accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelopes? The strict observance of this rule will save frayed nerves—theirs and ours!

—Editor "B.C. Weekly"

British Tennis Stars On Parade



Nine of Britain's leading women lawn tennis players paraded at Wimbledon recently for intensive Wightman Cup training under the leadership of ex-Squadren Leader Dan Maskell, All-England Club Coach. They are seen here under instruction which will continue right through the winter. Left to right: Mrs. P. Dawson-Scott (Peggy MacCorkindale), Mrs. Menzies (Kay Stammers), Miss Jean Quertier, Miss Joy Gannon, Mrs. M. Blair (Molly Lincoln), Mrs. Halford (Mary Whitmarsh) and Mrs. Passingham (Betty Batt).

REVIEWERS AND LITERARY VALUES

A Poet Replies To His Critic—Who Replies Back!

Unlike the supercilious unsigned review in a new journal of Delhi, K. D. S.'s rather considered and well meant review of my poems in the "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly, deserves a reply, and I would be grateful to you, Sir Editor, if you will kindly give me space for these remarks.

In a land so bereft of every standard of independent judgment, is it any wonder that some of us who do not seek prominence by giving interviews to Reuters or the U.P.I. or by "Fasting unto Death", seek the commendation of some established person before we launch a literary work in this country? I admit that the "Chekov" compliment is perhaps indiscriminately bestowed but without even the little commendation we writers have had from Englishmen we should have been forced to start either this League for Freedom or that Committee for Liberation in order to satisfy our ego as well as to make a living.

Coming to myself: I know my job—the literary job. I have a fair competence at other kindred jobs such as journalism, publicity, art criticism, etc. I know when I do some thing good and I know when I make deviations from the established practice what they are. Thus when I sent my poems to Mr. Laurence Binyon at the suggestion of Mr. Clifford Bax (who said "I liked your poems"), I admitted there were technical flaws. Here I am in good company and I mean *good company*, not the absurd Alfred Austins or the more rabid experimenters of to-day

Mr. Binyon wrote back (1st June, 1938) "I have been reading your poems. It is true, as you say, that there are technical flaws. You seem to me too often to hover between free verse and metre; but in these days technical accomplishment is so much at a discount that this will probably not be noticed. I feel that you have a true poet's sensibility and lyrical impulse, and some of the poems are original in thought and imagery. You do not seem to echo others, and I think you feel strongly and deeply."

Of course he did not see *The Song of Theobald's Road* which was written later, nor any of those poems dated after 1938. The poems he liked, which Mr. Clifford Bax liked, and which Sir J. C. Squire liked, were all my earlier poems, those which K. D. S. imagines are all right for "first or second standard school-children." I might mention that out of the "first or second standard school-children" poems Mr. T. S. Eliot bought *"We All Must Age"* for his *Criterion* but the magazine stopped publication before my poem could appear; that the Literary Editor of *The Observer* (London) printed four of those early "inane" poems; (I have no recollection which the fourth was so omitted naming it): and that, therefore, I must regretfully rate their valuation of my poems higher than K.D.S's.

Regarding *"The Song of Theobalds Road"* "Cyril Connolly wrote *"The Song of Theobalds Road"* I like a lot and so does my co-editor Stephen Spender. We look forward to publishing it....." I had a similar letter from Stephen Spender

K. D. S. would not have been so disappointed in my work had he looked closely to see what sort of literary ambition it was I am aiming at. I am not writing for the Nobel Prize; I I shall never be called a mystic even if my barber lets me grow a beard; no Chair of Oriental Philosophy will ever be called upon to bear my frail weight. My literary heroes are such masters of the Fantasy as James Stephens, Kenneth Grahame and Oliphant Down. I have never seen these writers upheld for admiration in India.

I would give all the Crown Jewels in the Tower (if they were mine) if I could write another *"Dream Days"* or "Golden Age" (Kenneth Grahame), or *"The Crock of Gold"* (James Stephens), or that little story of a Columbine and Harlequin which Oliphant Down wrote. In a country where speed in public speaking is regarded as fluency, where the mixed metaphor reigns supreme, where the polysyllabic Latin derivative is taken as a sign of vast learning these heroes of mine will have few worshippers

K. D. S. is "appalled by the inanity" of my simple lines to *The Little Moor Girl*. I wrote them 20 years ago; and to-day, I still envy that Little Moor Girl and I wish I could have sat by her on the step of the *boutique* and shelled peas with her! They are some of the best lines of poetry I have written. What would K. D. S. say to lines like these if he did not know who the author was:

Achete des abricots,
Des pompons, des artichauts,
Des fraises et de la cresme.....
(Buy apricots,
Melons, artichokes,
Strawberries, and cream.)

What appalling inanity. Poetry? Rank nonsense! It is just a shopping list!

And yet they were written by the immortal Ronsard. He is telling his servant to go to the market and buy all those fruits for a vegetarian picnic on the river bank. Ronsard had drunk deeply at the fountain of Greek Poetry—in his early poems he rewrote Horace without being aware he did so, he was so much in love with that earlier pagan.

Or what would K. D. S. say to simple lines like these:

Such end hath, lo, this Troilus for love;
Such end hath all his great worthiness,
Such end hath all his royal estate above,
Such end his lust, such end his nobleness,
Such end hath all the false world's brittleness;
And thus began his loving of Creseid
As I have told; and in this wise he died.

They were written by the Father of English Poetry, the immortal Chaucer.

No wonder such simple poesy is not held up to admiration in our land. No wonder that no Indian writer, ancient or modern, thought of the farmyard Cock as a medium for his poetry as Chaucer did or as Rostand did with his *Chantecler*. The narrators of the fables in the *Hitopadesa* have left no name behind not because they were modest but because they were never rated "among those present" by their contemporaries. The same argument applies to the anonymity of our ancient sculptors and architects. It is sheer balderdash to say that those ancient fable-narrators, sculptors and architects remained anonymous through modesty or because they were not egotists. There were then no Yeatses to discover the then Tagores, no Professor Hardys to discover the then Ramanujams, no Nobel Prize Committees to discover the geniuses who lived then. So they lived and died unknown unsung

What I said in the prefatory note about including the earlier pieces for the sake of completeness was as a gesture of modesty as I have understood it among the English people from whom I have adopted my standards of conduct just as much as I have adopted their literary values. In my writing I try to steer between the atrocities that are being committed upon the English language by the very, very Moderns and the Grand Style, the Mandarin Style as Cydil Connolly calls it. Mathew Arnold did not credit Chaucer with 'high seriousness" because Chaucer thought a Cock as fit company for the Muses and because Chaucer (to judge from his writings) laughed a good belly laugh. "Arnold with all his merits," says G. K. Chesterton, "did not laugh but only smiled—not to say smirked."

I do not deny the right of critics to say what they like and dislike and why; but when critics who have accepted the yardstick of the Grand Style apply it to my literary efforts and tell me to go and learn as if I began writing only yesterday, then I think it is a bit too thick. Or when I am accused of plagiarising T. S Eliot in 'The Song of Theobalds Road' as the unknown reviewer in the Delhi journal did.

The wealth of artistic and literary achievement in the West is because of the latitude allowed to writers and artists. There is criticism there too. But of quite a different order. Let us remember that Lope de Vega wrote 1,500 plays and that Ronsard wrote love poems to his various mistresses for fifty years (who does not know the famous line 'Quand vous serez bien....' because of which some petty-minded people accused Yeats of Plagiarism when he wrote "When you are full of sleep....") and that in the 16th Century the poets of Europe together wrote some 300,000 sonnets. They had their critics of course: but the writer and artist took (as he does in a larger measure to-day) as prominent a place in public life as the politicians and the platform-friends.

I must say it is an honour to be able to write for "first and second standard school children": and I wish I had the genius to write for them. I have tried hard to write something suitable for dedication to my five-year old daughter and have not still succeeded.

I am afraid I shall be a disappointment to K. D. S. who is kind enough to hope that my promise will bear full fruit (after due chastening, to mix the metaphor). But I am now forty-five, and I shall write only a couple or two more volumes of poetry, and I am afraid it is too late to learn as K. D. S. would wish me to, and the things I shall write will be largely in the strain of "Little Moor Girl, I ency you."

J. VIJAYATUNGA.

Our Reviewer Returns To The Charge

I think Mr. Vijayatunga is oversensitive about my review. Although I bent myself to counteract the sweeping impression of excellence likely to be made by Binyon's statement, to say, as I did, that twelve poems out of fifty-three are throughout good and that the others have a few good lines scattered in places is not very small praise in so difficult a field. But, for Mr. Vijayatunga's benefit, I beg him to take as still valid my criticism that he has not yet come into his own and that he has been praised by others more than he merits If he does not feel the need to do better he will never give the poet in him the full chance deserved by that rare creature.

Also, he does injustice to himself by saying he will never be able to do better than 'Little Moor Girl', as well as by making a fetish of simplicity. Several pieces in his book are far superior to 'Little Moor Girl.' And why rule out other styles of which he is quite capable? And even if they are ruled out, it is important that he should see the danger of a false simplicity.

Poetry, whether simple or not, is born when the deep self in us mingles its tone with our speech through a certain art of word and rhythm. By the deep self I do not mean anything mystic and bearded or philosophic and spectacled! I just mean intense feeling and vision as contrasted with feeling and vision that are casual and superficial. Ronsard's sonnet—"Quand vous serez bien vielle"—has the deep self artistically present to perfection. I do not believe his apricots and artichokes have made good poetry—unless they have stood, as possibly they have, in a larger scheme whose intense feeling and vision have cast on them a glow. Ronsard's "immortality" need not make us accept with bended knees everything he wrote.

As for Chaucer's lines from "Troilus and Creseid', they have, though not all equally, something of the tone I speak of: he certainly has done very much better elsewhere, but he does not sink into a false simplicity here. And for simplicity to be true it is not enough that the poet should have felt strongly or that his feeling should have given him an imaginative insight into things: what is requisite too is the infusion of the poetry itself with the inner intensity of the poet's experience.

Obviously the experience Mr. Vijayatunga records in 'Little Moor Girl' has stirred him much and meant to him much; but has he succeeded in getting that stir and that meaning into his words and rhythms? This is a vital question. It is not affected by avoiding what he conceives to be the Grand Style and his steering between it and the atrocities which are being committed on English by the 'ultra-moderns.'

I may however, remark that he misconceives the essence of the Grand Style by calling it with Cyril Connolly the Mandarin Style. It is not opposed to simplicity. Matthew Arnold says it can be either simple or severe: it is not, as Mr. Vijayatunga thinks, something pompous and pedantic. Dante is an example of the Grand Style not because he has the learning of the Scholastics behind him but because he writes, either simply or severely, with "high seriousness." And even as simplicity is not opposed to the Grand Style, things like the farmyard cock are not shunned by it. But the post must surely get more out of that bird than his crowing and strutting and billing.

It is not the subject that matters so much as the poet's mood and manner in dealing with it. Chaucer was treated somewhat unfairly by Arnold when conceded only a few shreds of high seriousness; yet Arnold's standard, apart from faults of application and apart also from the too moralistic and priggish bias he here and there gives it, is pretty sound in essence for the greatest achievement.

If Mr. Vijayatunga does not aim at the greatest, he can still be a true poet, as poetry is of many kinds. Only, he must attend to the deep self and its artistic transmission. His being forty-five is nothing against him since he has already shown himself capable at times of doing what is needed.

K. D. S.

A few weeks ago we published a review of J. Vijayatunga's 'Do Not Go Down, Oh Sun!' by K.D.S. That was a good review as reviews go, but the author apparently thought otherwise & he sent us the enclosed rejoinder.

Normally the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" does not publish such contributions: after all the reviewer, by his very office, must have the last word. We are, however, making an exception in this case owing to the intrinsic interest of Mr. Vijayatunga's piece. It will at any rate help to show prosaic persons like ourselves what a perilous job writing poetry—if they write it all, (didn't Milton say something about the Muse hallowing the lips of whom she pleases?)—and even reviewing it is!

Of course it would have been extremely unfair to deprive our reviewer of his rightful last word. So K. D. S., has sort of reviewed J. V.'s review of his review of J.V.'s poems . . . making it all a sort of poetic pugilistics, which we trust, will be enjoyed by everybody concerned—the Poet, the Reviewer and the Readers alike!

A film actor and his wife were seated in a secluded corner of their club. The wife had a tongue like a shrew and was browbeating her husband in no uncertain terms.

Unnoticed by her, a party of acquaintances approached within earshot just as she delivered herself of this: "You mean skunk! Of all the slimy snakes I think you're the worst. You're just a cheap skate!"

Noticing the people who had just arrived, the husband, who deserves a medal for tact, said: "Quite right, dear, and what else did you say to him?"

* * *

A Scotsman was "strolling along the quay when his dog stopped beside a basketful of live lobsters. Instantly one of the lobsters snapped its claws on the dog's tail, and the surprised collie dashed off, yelping with pain. For a moment the fishmonger was speechless with indignation; then, turning to his prospective customer, he bawled: "Mon, mon, whustle your dog."

"Hoots, mon, returned the other, complacently: "whustle your lobster."

Registry Official: "If the situation was such an awful one why did you stay two weeks?"

Bridget: "Sure, Mum, I must have overslept m'self."

Taming The Wild Rivers A Lesson From U. S.

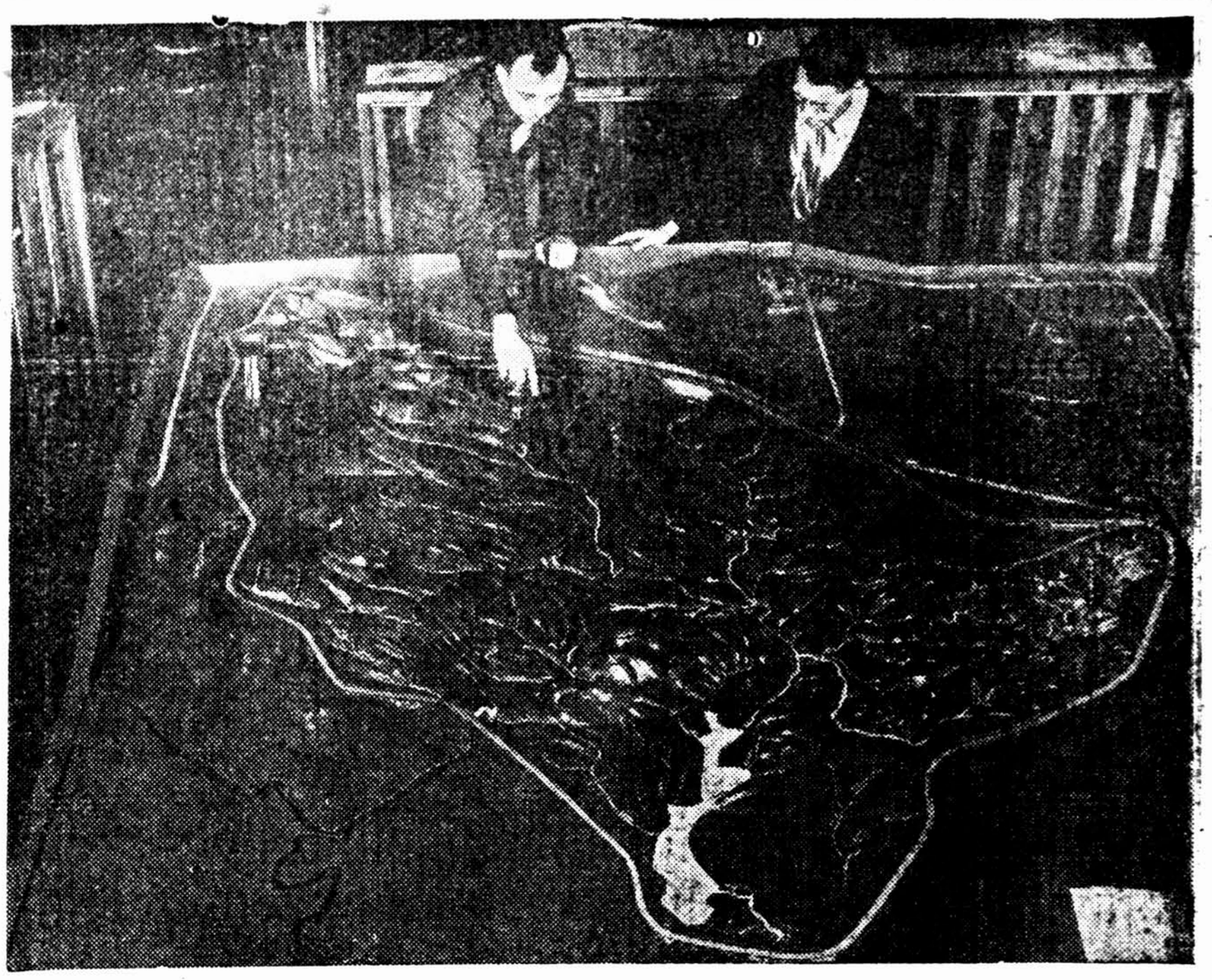
The U. S. Waterways Experiment Station in Vicksburg, in the eastern state of Mississippi, is a 245-acre Government laboratory which was designed for the study of problems involving the control and improvement of the Mississippi and other .U S. rivers and waterways.

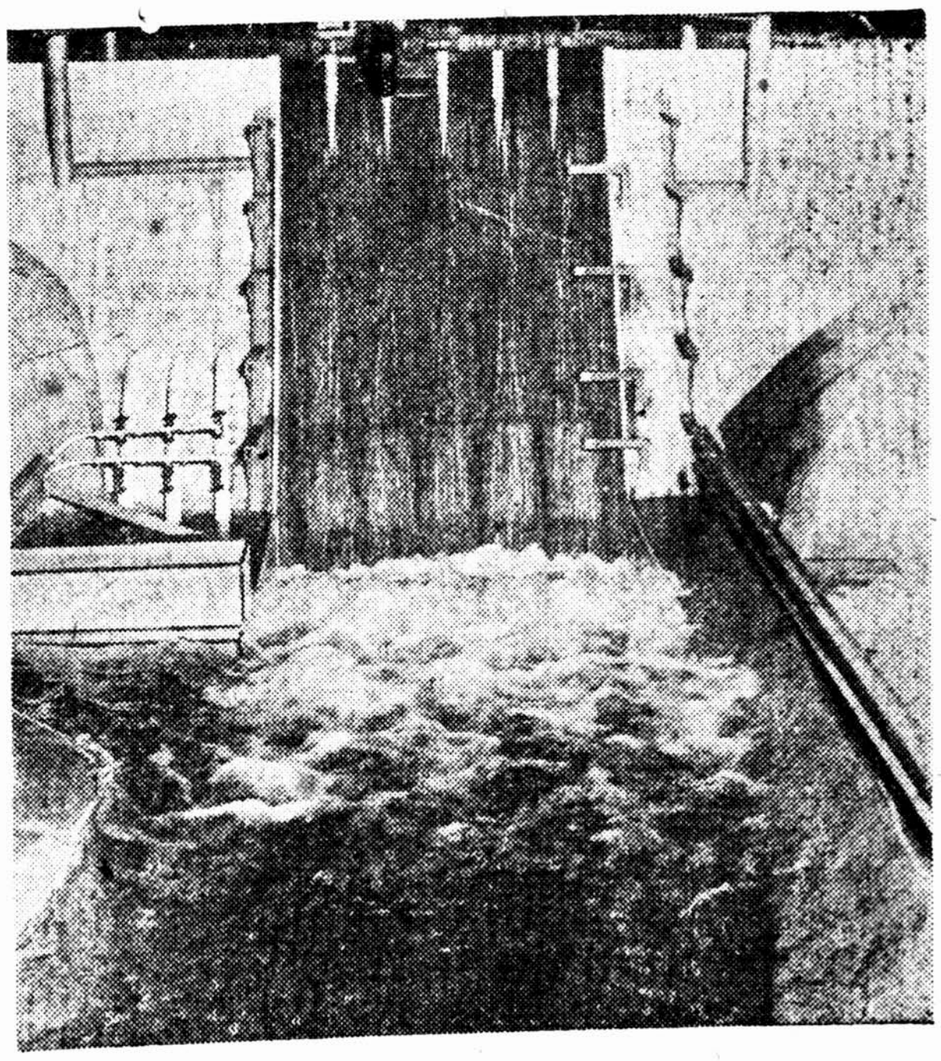
Within the boundaries of the Station are special laboratories, shop facilities, warehouses, an 80-acre lake and numerous miniature reproductions of rivers, bays and harbours. Working from plans submitted by engineers in the field Station specialists construct scale models of existing or proposed projects, conduct experiments and approve or alter plans under consideration according to the results of their research

A Giant Model

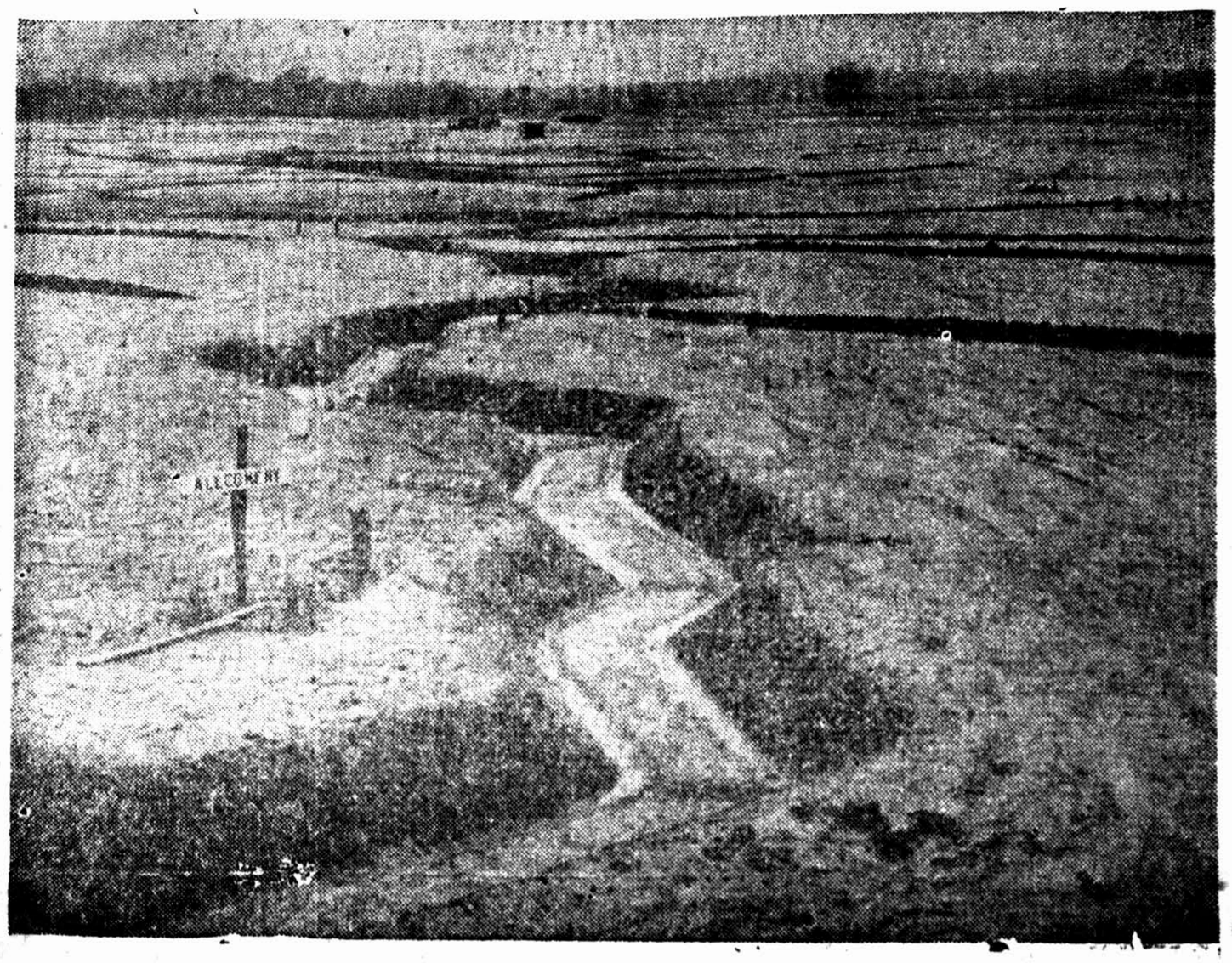
The Mississippi watershed includes all or part of the 31 States from the Rocky Mountains to the Appalachians, and from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, or 41 per cent of the total area of the United States.

To represent this great area the station has under construction at Clinton in the State of Mississippi, a model occupying about 200 acres—measuring 4,500 feet east and west, and 3,900 feet north and south. The model is being built to a horizontal scale of one foot representing 2,000 feet in nature and a vertical scale of one foot to 100 feet.





(Right) This miniature, built at the Vicksburg Experiment Station is a one-foot-to-60-feet scale model of the Detroit Dam, which is to be constructed on the North Santian River 6 miles downstream from the town of Detroit, Oregeon. The North Santian River, together with the Willamette and Willamette's other tributaries, is subject to floods almost every fall, winter and spring.



(Above) Engineers H.G. Dewey (standing) and K. A. Dupes study a table model of the Mississippi Basin Model being constructed at Clinton, Mississippi, by the U. S. Waterways Experiment Station. The scale model covers about 200 acres.

Besides the Mississippi River, the Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas and Red Rivers and other principal reservoirs, about 200 in number, levees, dikes, flood-walls and other pertinent works will be reproduced. Floods of known magnitude will be introduced into the model according to scale, following data obtained from the stream in nature. The course of the floods will be recorded by some 1,500 gauges installed in the model streams. Upon completion of the model, viewing towers and around the model will enable visitors to see it in operation.

This article and the accompanying illustrations should prove of great interest to our readers. For India suffers almost every year from the devastation caused by floods. Rivers like the Damodar, Padma & Tapti are notorious for the terrible havoc and loss of life they cause when in spate. Will our national planners take to heart the lesson from the United States of America and tame and Control our wild waterways?

Controlling The Floods

In Oregon, the North Santian River,

(Continued on Page 6)

(Left) Rough grading of a portion of the Alleghany River channel, part of the model of the Mississippi River and its tributaries being constructed at Clinton, Mississippi, by the U. S. Waterways Experiment Station.

Little Men With Big Ideas

By Richard Parsons

If you were getting a bit too gay in a New York night club the odds are that you would feel a determined tap on the knee. Looking down you would find the chucker-out at your side.

All thirty inches of him. Clad in smart policeman's uniform, with "Bouncer" in gold letters on his cap.

That is just one of the ways in which the modern midget earns money with fun. Others are stars of the circus ring and music hall stage. For midgets are money-spinners in the world of entertainment.

Perfectly Proportioned

As acrobats, jugglers, and crazy comedians they are second to none. Their lilliputian contrast with the normal sized men who generally share their act is a never-failing draw in show business. And don't they know it. For physically and mentally the average midget appears to be far superior to the average normal person of equal age.

He knows that it is just by some odd behaviour in his glands, the pituitary and thyroid, each about the size of a pea and situated near the base of the skull, that his growth has been mysteriously ristricted.

There, too, begins the difference between the midget and the dwarf. For the dwarf is usually round about four feet high, with a large head. The midget, who prefers to be known as a 'lilliputian', is perfectly proportioned in every way.

Their height? Well, the smallest fully grown midget on record in recent years is Paul del Rio—nineteen inches tall in his socks.

Strangely enough, after several years of lilliputian life these tiny people sometimes start to grow again and find themselves topping the four feet mark. This inexplicable growth is one of their greatest fears for it spells farewell to their money-making attraction.

Their Private Lives

But what are they like in private life? Are all their belongings scaled down in size? Do they make love and marry?

Supplying answers to those questions depends on the midget himself. If he is a solo turn he will live a different life from his fellows who form a troupe and share a home of their own.

The lilliputian who is a one-man show has to do the best he can in the world of permanent giants. Rising from the vast single bed in an hotel room he must drink his morning tea from an unwieldly cup awkward to hold in his fragile hands. To wash himself he must drag a huge chair to the basin—never trusting himself alone to the dangers of the bath where he might drown in that smoothly enamelled tank.

To shave, he stands in the wash basin to be near the mirror. To dress, he climbs on the chair again where his clothes are hung—for the wardrobe with its neat hangers are far and away out of his reach. While if he eats in public—few of them do—he has to manage with the over-large implements of the table, seated on a chair with his legs dangling uncomfortably, and waitresses ignoring him because they think he is an impatient small boy.

Real danger besets him, too, whenever he ventures into the open air. A pleasant breeze to you and me may easily blow the hapless midget off his feet under the wheels of the passing traffic.

A Happy Family

For the lilliputians who work together as a troupe and live together when their job is over, it is a different story. One world-famous troupe I knew shared a happy home together in a magnificent South Coast mansion.

There were six little men of five nationalities. Averaging thirty-six inches in height they shared one large bedroom with their small beds. Towels, toothbrushes, wash-stands were all made in miniature models for their comfort.

Tiny bicycles awaited them for outdoor exercise.

Together they played football, exercised and practised their amazing acrobatic feats in the gymnasium, played chess with great skill—all the while chattering and arguing in the five or six languages they learned during their world travels as top-line stars.

In quieter moments they have personal hobbies. Decorating the walls of their home were paintings from their skilful fingers. Silken samplers, too, have been minutely embroidered by this happy troupe. But at any moment they would be willing to turn to something else, perhaps to demonstrate their virtuosity on a surprising selection of musical instruments.

All of them being men was probably the reason they were content to be a happy family.

Perils Of Love

Because for the midget who falls in love there are many mishaps and possibly perils—especially if the lilliputian is feminine.

As recently as last year two midgets married in London. They married each other, so will probably live happily together, unlike the saddened little man who went to the other extreme and married a giantess over twice his height. All went well until the large lady fell for someone more her own size.

The tiny mite raged impotently—for his large wife merely held him dangling at her arm's length until he promised to apologise for his anger!

While normal parents rarely have midget offspring, midget parents almost certainly have normal sized children, with the attendant dangers to the tiny mother.

They live together happily enough, although it must be difficult for the father to exercise his authority when his four year old son is already larger than he will ever be.

Swashbucklers

Although medical science cannot explain the reason why there are midgets—or giants—beyond knowing the two glands responsible, it is the little people themselves who are their worst enemies. From the early pages of history midgets have been famous and swashbuckling figures. For they love to compensate their small size with big talk of large deeds. They dislike people who talk down to them, or polity them, or try to help them in a world of oversized furnishings.

They realise well enough they earn their money as a curiosity—despite their skilful acrobatics.

So they are confident—and jealous—and, yes, lovable. And they work hard to keep that big place they hold in the entertainment world.

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This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Fun At Three Feet Tall

Taming The Wild Rivers—A Lesson From U. S.

(Continued from Page 5)

together with the Villamette and Willamette's other tributaries, is subject to floods almost every fall, winter and spring. A recurrance to-day of the 1861 record flood would inundate 7,000 farm units, including 3,000 villages and suburban homes and stores. In addition some 18 cities and towns would be partially flooded.

To assist in controlling these floods seven reservoirs will be constructed. Part of the project is the Detroit Dam, in Oregon. The dam was designed by the U. S. Army Engineers of Portland District. The plans were sent to the Vicksburg Experiment Station, where a scale model was built so that the proposed designs could be checked and undesirable conditions corrected. Tests were run of the design of the spillway, stilling basin, outlet conduits and power panstocks.

The value of a preliminary check through the construction of scale models was shown in this case, for the tests resulted in several major changes in the designs. One of these was in the spillway. The model showed that water flowing over the spillway, as originally designed, had a tendency to erode a large hole in the stream bed below the dam.

Careful Construction

An example of the care and detail that go into the construction of a model at the Vicksburg Experiment Station is the reproduction of the St. Johns River as is runs from Welake, Florida, to the Atlantic Ocean. A portion of the Atlantic Ocean and the stream and lakes that effect the tides were included in the model. Elaborate electric and mechanical equipment reproduced the tides. Salt water of the same saline content as the Atlantic Ocean was used in the coastal region of the model, while the upstream and carried fresh water.

A flood problems facing the Texas town of Brady, which in 1938 suffered the highest flood on record, was sent to the Station. The engineers went one better than nature and checked preventive measures under double the flood effects on them. Even the effects of overbank growth, which tends to retard the flow, were provided for by the construction of stucco and bent screen wire arrangements.

KAILASAM—THE KANNADA DRAMATIST

By S. R. Chandrakavi

The unexpected death of Kailasam recently at the age of sixty is a severe blow to the Indian literary world and particularly to Kannada. Kailasam was a revolutionary playwright in Kannada language and his name will be written in golden words in the history of Kannada literature!

The people of Karnatak were not slow in recognising the creative genius of Kailasam. He was hailed as the most rational dramatist on the presentation of his first drama some two decades ago and since then Karnatak has never hesitated in acknowledging the very valuable services rendered by Kailasam, ultimately electing him as the president of the Kannada Literary Conference—the greatest honour any Kannada author can attain—only last year! What an irony of fate! Kailasam, the President of the Kannada Literary Conference did not live to witness the next conference which is to be held in a few months!

Thyagaraj Paramashiva Kailasam—that was his full name—was born in 1886 at Bangalore in a wealthy family. After an uneventful boyhood Kailasam graduated from the Presidency College, Madras, and spent six years of his youthful days in England and the Continent to become a member of the Royal College of Science and a fellow of the Royal Geological Society in England. Kailasam, the creative artist as he was, besides his academical activities in England, was also attracted towards all aspects of stage in England in those days. His interest in and admiration for the stage made him a master of the Art of writing and producing plays.

On his return from England in 1915 after an unsuccessful attempt at becoming a glorified Government servant with a future, he threw away a prospective career to tread the thorny path of an author.

During the last thirty years of his active work, Kailasam had been incessantly creating plays not only in Kannada, but also in English, in which language he was as proficien as in the former. Kailasam had a number of plays in the realm of his imagination, but unfortunately only a few have seen the light of print! Sometime before his death, Kailasam is reported to have told his friends that about 40 dramas in the embryo state were reeling in his brain! Now, that Kailasam is no more those dramas are as good as still born!

A Born Artist

Kailasam though well-known for his dramas, was essentially an artist. He could not only write dramas, but also produce them and act in them too! He was in fact a dramatist, an actor, a poet, a philosopher, a humanist and a humourist, all rolled into one. His plays are real works of Art. His very first drama created a furore in the orthodox stage which had the monopoly in those days. He was the first writer in Kannada to move away from the traditional path of play-writing. Unlike the mythological plays prevalent then, his plays were of the people one sees around in life. The characters created by him were the common men. The words he made his characters utter are full of sarcastic wit. Witticism was his forte. His dramas were much ahead of his time and consequently the applause accorded to them is heard louder now than it did a few years ago!

Kailasam's stay in England had undoubtedly a stimulative effect on him and his readings of most of the European dramatists were instrumental in inspiring him for his writings. One can find in Kailasam's plays the realities of Ibsen and the wit of Shaw in abundance. In spite of biting satires so often found in his plays the characters do not lack the human interest.

Kailasam's rendering of prose or poetry in any language he knew was as unique as his writing. He would stand on the stage, and then recite a poetry with appropriate movements of the body which would thrill the audience. Only a few months ago, on the occasion of the celebration of his 60th birthday, he gave an unforgettable performance, though it showed signs of expended youth. In his younger days he had also acted in a cinema film. Kailasam not only revolutionized the stage but his part in nationalising the Kannada writings is just great. He had the audacity to put his thoughts into words as they were produced—in a mixture of Kannada and English. Although this was responsible for an unprecedented controversy, it established Kailasam as one out of the ordinary with a style of his own! His name—familiarly and affectionately known as "KAI"—is a name heard everywhere in Karnatak.

A Dreamer

Kailasam was a dreamer—dreaming of an Utopia of his own. He fought hard to make it a reality. In addition to about 25 plays in Kannada, he has written a few English plays—the important of them being "purpose", "Fulfilment", "Burden" and "Karna." Some of the Kannada dramas are, "Home Rule", "Tollu Gatti" (or Empty Solidity), "Soole" (or The Prostitute)—the last named being a brilliant piece of work on the life of a prostitute.

The late Mr. T. P. Kailasam, noted Kannada playwright and ex-President of the Kannada Sahitya Parishad, who passed away recently.

The whole of Karnatak is today mourning the death of Kailasam and feels that unkind fate has deprived the Kannadigas of a rare genius who would have given us a more literary gems had he lived a little longer.

The last few days of Kailasam were tragic, although his end was as happy as it could be. His stay in Bombay lately besides being uncomfortable physically, more or less hastened his departure. It appears that since he witnessed a cold blooded murder committed in the name of communal riots in Bombay, he was carrying a heavy heart and after returning to Bangalore within a few days he breathed his last without being ill.

Kailasam is gone—but his name is alive.

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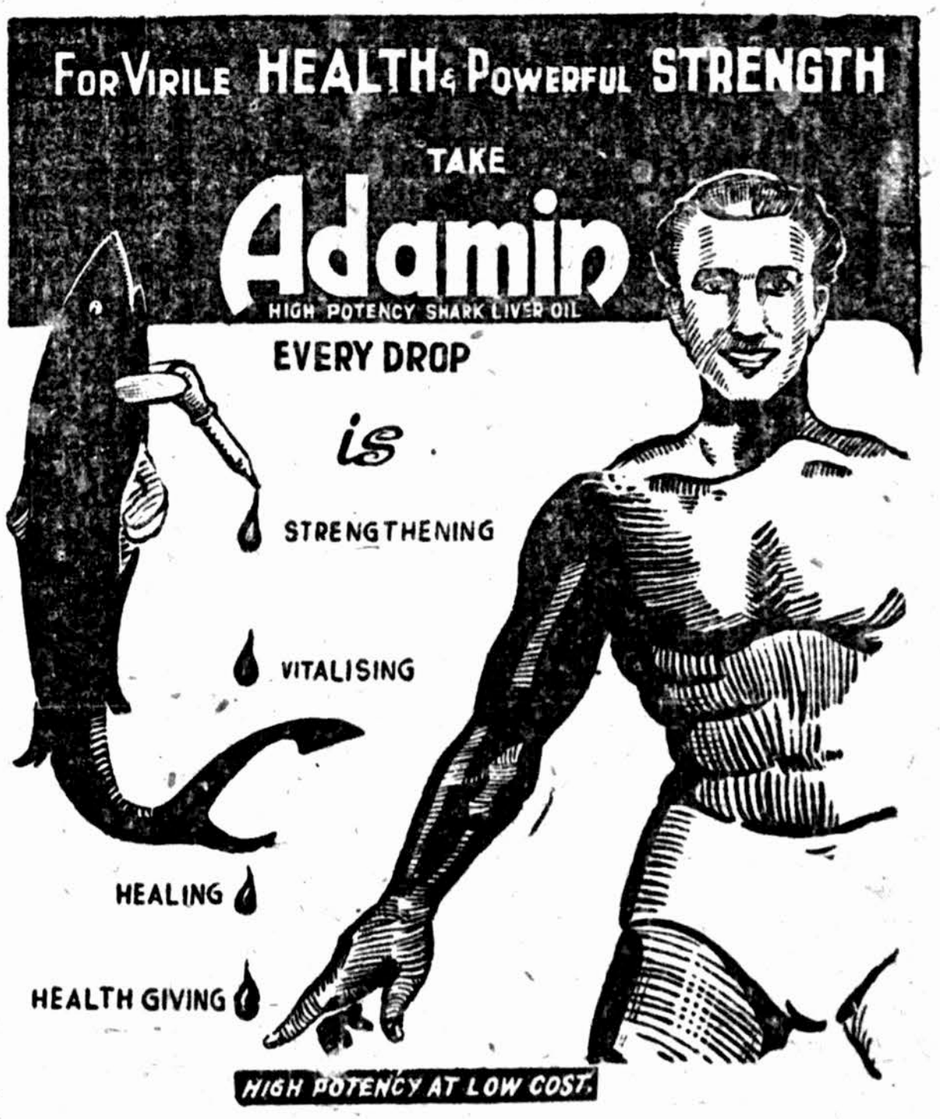

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Wanted Apprentices to undergo training at our Head Office and Mills for 3 years during which period they will draw monthly salaries of Rs. 150/- Rs. 200/- and Rs 250/- for the First, Second and Third years. If confirmed they will start in the grade of Rs. 400-30-700; E B. 850-50-1200 During apprenticeship period D.A. and house allowance also admissible Selected candidates will have to execute a 10 years' service agreement and to immediately deposit cash security of Rs. 1000/- followed by 5 equal yearly instalments of Rs. 500/- each Interview at Calcutta at applicant's own expense. Qualifications—A First Class First Master's Degree in Commerce or Science with uniformly brilliant academic career from Matriculation upwards Also must be under 29 and possess impressive personality, influential family connections, initiative, health and stamina for hard work Those who possess above qualifications only should apply in their own hand with copies of their testimonials and recently taken Photograph stating age and detailed academic career to Box 1249 C/o "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an experienced Governess for two children ages two and four years in Punjab. Possible chance of situation for her guardian or husband as well. Apply stating qualifications and salary, M/s. Dhanpatmal Jawaladass, Court House, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, 2. (4403)

Wanted Sales Organisers on Rs. 350/- p.m. to push sales of our Foreign as well as Indian **Hospital rubber goods, cutlery, Fountain** pens, cycle parts etc Apply **Central Engineering Corporation,** Civil Lines, **Ludhiana** (4168)

Wanted Clerks, Typists, Stenographers, Salesmen, Sales-Inspectors, Overseeers, Engineers, Doctors, Compounders, Professors and teachers for various permanent appointments in Bombay Presidency and outside also. Apply through, Employment Bureau, Globe Informations Society, Sargodha, N. W. R. 4362B

PERSONAL ADLETS

Wanted gentlemen desirous of becoming Members of **Amusement Club** (which would provide various sorts of amusement amenities) to be started shortly overlooking Sea. Write for details to **Box No. 4340. "Bombay Chronicle."**

MEDICAL ADLETS

For a New Lease of Life Try Himalayan Yogi's **specific. Ask free. P. Laul Bros. Jullundur City** (4052)

Secure Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani Degrees with right to practise and use of title Doctor and Degrees. Prospectus free. Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City (4369)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

London Matric & Cambridge Senior, lead the way to Brilliant Careers. For item No 1, the Examination is in June '47 at Centres in Ceylon. For item No 2, it is in Dec. '47 at Centres in India For both Postal tuition and Indian Languages allowed. All with decent general education eligible. Admission now on. For details, write to: The City College, Madras 1. (Enclose Postal Order for Re. 1). and mention your present general educational attainments) (4355)

INDIAN DANCING

Learn Indian Dancing at your residence by our pictorial correspondence-course. Detailed prospectus literature FREE. "Art-Culture Centre", 40, Q., Lachmansingh, Raviroad, Lahore. (4222)

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

TENDER NOTICE NO. CP|10.

TENDERS are invited on the prescribed from No. G. S. 204 for the purchase of the following:—

	QUANTITY REQUIRED IN B. MDS. FOR		
	Dohad.	Godhra	Baroda.
Red chillies.	150	50	225
Dhania.	20	—	30
Jeera.	—	10	15
Black Murich.	—	—	15
Haldi.	—	—	20
Dry Cocoanuts.	400	200	225

Tenders closing on 7th January 1947 at 4 p. m.

Tender forms and terms can be had from the office of the Dy. General Manager, (Grainshop Deptt.) Churchgate, Bombay, on application.

DY. GENERAL MANAGER,
(Grainshop Deptt).
Bombay.
(1243)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR BOOKSTALL RIGHTS ON RAILWAY STATION PREMISES.
OPENING OF TENDERS POSTPONED.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that the last date and time for receiving "tender for Bookstall rights" in the office of the General Manager, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, is 2nd January, 1947, at 12-0 O'Clock Noon (Bengal Time) as previously advertised but tenders will be opened in the office of the Chief Commercial Manager in the presence of those tenderers who desire to be present at 12 O'Clock (Bengal Time) on Monday 27th January 1947 instead of on 3rd January 1947 as previously advertised.

GENERAL MANAGER.
(1222)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

"Sandow the Magnificent" Profusely Illustrated Biography written by England's famous Physical Culturist, Chas. Trevor. Rs. 4/6, post free. Special terms to booksellers. Available everywhere or direct from:—Streamline Agency, 195, Hornby Rd., Bombay. 4383

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents to sell the remaining shares of Indian Collieries Ltd., of 12, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta owner of well mechanised first class collieries at Jharia working at profit under management of first class Manager. Apply sharp (1046)

Wanted Agents to secure Woollen and Silk Cloth orders. Terms Liberal and Free. Apply Western Textiles, Ludhiana. (3991)

BUSINESS WANTED

Wanted—To buy over a publishing firm with a paper quota. Apply with details to Box No. 4404 "Bombay Chronicle".

MACHINERIES WANTED

Wanted—A Water Tube Boiler of any make having H.S. between 2000 and 3500 sq. ft. working pressure between 125 lbs. and 160 lbs. per sqr. inch Pipraich Sugar Mills. O. T. Rly. Distt. Gorakhpur. (4384)

MISCELLANEOUS

Free Sample of delightful Floravera Otto Lavender kerchief perfume having entrancing fragrance sent on receipt of two annas postals. Floravera Perfumeries. Manek Bhuvan. Harvey Road, Bombay. (4399)

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day but some business was reported privately. Tata Steel Dfds were quoted at Rs. 2830 while Bombay Dyeing shares maintained yesterday's improvement and were done at Rs. 3130.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

The cotton market was fairly steady to-day with moderate business January delivery opened to-day at Rs. 458 and improved at Rs. 458/12 under scattered buying. At the rise there was increased liquidation and January contract declined at Rs. 457/2. Later the market was steady on small support and January was quoted at Rs. 458.

The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

ICC Jan. 458-4-0.
ICC March 471-6-0.
ICC May 480-10-0.
ICC July 491-10-0.
ICC Sept 499-0-0.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1536 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
BOMBAY Dec. 27.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Jan.	460	455-1/2	459-1/2
March	472-3/4	468	472-1/2
May	481-3/4	477-1/2	481-3/4
July	492-3/4	488-1/2	492-3/4
Sept.	501	496-1/2	501

SHARP DECLINE IN N. Y. COTTON PRICES
NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Cotton opened easy 16 to 30 lower, active and weak soon declining sharply on an unexpected increase in liquidation which was apparently due to nervousness over the technical condition and disturbing effects of reported price cutting in the consumer field. This news served to offset the bullish statistical position and losses at one time were around 60 points. The market then suddenly rebounded with the appearance of mill support and a temporary subsidence of pressure but this failed to attract much other buying and prices quickly declined again with current indifference of outside operators supplying further depressing influence. At noon the market was easy and about 50 lower. The market continued nervous with rallies always meeting fresh selling as the market exhibited lack of confidence owing to the unsettlement created by retail price cutting. Scaledown trade buying was chiefly responsible for the steady close. 49 to 62 lower. Sales are estimated at 175 000 bales

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK Dec 27

January	33 05—51
March	32 85—49
March Highest	33 19—15
March Lowest	32 12—62
May	32 30—50
July	30 86—62
October	27 61—49
December	27 16—54
Middling Spot	33 95—50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW YORK Dec 27

March	32 85—47
May	32 28—50
July	30 85—59
October	27 55—60
Middling Spot	33 05—50

NEW YORK SEED QUOTATIONS.
NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

The following were closing prices of seeds on the New York Market today:—

White pepper 50 to 55 cents per pound.
Black pepper 55 to 60 cents per pound.
Castorseeds dol. 250 nom. per long ton.
Cottonseeds dol. 90 to dol. 110 per ton.
Flaxseeds dol. 7.25 per bushel.
Peanuts 18-1/2 to 19 cents per pound
Linseed oil 34.5 to 35.6 cents per pound.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

The Bullion market was steady to-day with scattered buying. Forward silver for Posh delivery opened at Rs. 147/6 and improved at Rs. 148/6 and steadied at Rs. 148/2. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 154/6. Posh gold opened to-day at Rs. 99/4 and improved at Rs. 99/12 and steadied at Rs. 99/8. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 102/12.

The market closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	155	0	0
Posh Delivery	149	0	0
Ready Gold	103	0	0
Posh Delivery	88	12	0

NEW YORK SILVER
NEW YORK Dec. 27.

United States price of foreign silver 83-3/4 cents.

LONDON BULLION
LONDON, Dec. 27.

London Silver spot and Forward	55-1/2 d.
London Gold bars fine per oz.	£8//12/3

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

The produce market was quietly steady with restricted business. Castorseeds May delivery opened to-day at Rs. 116/12 and improved at Rs. 117/4 and steadied at Rs. 117/2. Quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
GROUNDNUTS:—			
December/January	21	0	0
January/March	20	12	0
Khandesh Ready	22	0	0
Coromandal	21	8	0
Bold	21	0	0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	26	0	0
February/March	23	12	0
TILSEEDS:—			
December/January	33	4	0
Ready	38	8	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Navlakni Ready	26	2	0
December/February Navlakhi	25	0	0
Goa Delivery	25	10	0
Bombay Delivery	25	4	0
May Delivery	117	2	0
GROUNDNUTS OIL:—			
Bombay Mills	16	0	0
Up-country Mills	15	8	0
January Delivery	13	11	0
Linseed Oil	18	0	0
Cottonseed Oil	15	12	0

CHICAGO WHEAT IRREGULAR

CHICAGO, Dec. 27, (UPA): Irregular prices featured today's session of the Chicago Commodity Exchange. Prices, however, steadied after early weakness on renewed flour and mill buying and the announcement of an increase of 1-1/2 cents per bushel in the cash wheat buying price for delivery January through April 10th. After a two week absence from the market, the Government this week bought over one million bushels of cash wheat.

CHICAGO WHEAT
CHICAGO Dec. 27.

January	2.11-3/8 to 2.11-3/8
March	2.01-7/8 to 2.01-7/8
May	1.92-5/8 to 1.92-1/2
July	1.76-3/4 to 1.76-3/4

LONDON WHEAT

Australian Wheat (Bulk) 87/- Dec./Jan. quoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	98-7/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	114-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and further	107-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	121-1/4
Victory bonds 4 p.c.	123-3/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	10-13/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	85-1/2
National Bank of India	35-3/4

TODAY (SUN. 29th), TUESDAY 31st and WEDNESDAY
1st MORNING 9-30 a.m.

PRITHVI THEATRES' Popular Stage-Hit

DEEWAR

PLANS OPEN RATES AS USUAL

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Mahatma Beginning To See Glimpses Of Light

'Misunderstanding' Cleared

His 'Ahimsa' "Passing Through Vital Test"

Walking Tour To Begin In Couple Of Days

SRIRAMPUR, Dec. 27, (A.P.I.): "It seems to me that I am beginning to see glimpses of light", Mahatma Gandhi said addressing the prayer meeting this evening.

Mahatma Gandhi was referring in this connection to the radio broadcast statement of the Bengal Premier, Mr. Suhrawardy, which was conveyed to him this afternoon.

IN HIS BROADCAST MR. SUHRAWARDY HAD HOPED THAT MAHATMA GANDHI'S MISSION WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL AND BRING RESULTS BENEFICIAL NOT ONLY TO BENGAL BUT THE WHOLE OF INDIA. MR. SUHRAWARDY'S STATEMENT WAS A REPLY TO A COMMUNICATION SENT BY MAHATMA GANDHI SEEKING CLARIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

To-day's prayer gathering was large—larger than ever before. Men women and children flocked here from distant places and there were also quite a large number of Muslims. They came to see Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was expected to arrive here this evening.

Mahatma Gandhi, in his address said that a friend had been telling him that his reference to "darkness" surrounding him was very confusing to many. The friend thought that people at distance saw light shimmering through his plan, and there was enough proof that the confidence was slowly returning in that affected area.

"MISUNDERSTOOD"

People had also misunderstood the nature of work to be carried out to restore communal harmony. Mahatma Gandhi said he would tell this friend and others who thought like him that they had misunderstood him to some extent. The darkness in which he was surrounded was of such a character that like of which had never faced him before. It was indeed now a vital test that his "Ahimsa" was passing through. He would not be able to say that he had come out successful until the object was reached.

It was true that the night was darkness before the dawn. He himself felt that and although friends at distance could see glimpses of the breaking dawn he himself felt that he was surrounded in complete darkness.

Mahatma Gandhi said many years ago a friend of him used to carry Patanjalis "Yogasutra" constantly in his pocket. All through Mahatma Gandhi did not know Sanskrit, yet the friend would often come to him to consult about the meaning of some of the Sutras. In one of the Sutras it was stated that when "Ahimsa" had been fully established it would completely liquidat the forces of enmity and evil in the neighbourhood. Mahatma Gandhi felt that the stage had not been reached in the neighbourhood about him and this led him to infer that his "Ahimsa" had not yet succeeded in the present test.

This was the reason why he was saying that there was still darkness all round him.

SUHRAWARDY AND GANDHIJI

Referring to the statement broadcast by Mr. Suhrawardy, Mahatma Gandhi said it seemed to him that he was beginning to see glimpses of light. The Bengal Premier said in the statement broadcast to-day that Mahatma Gandhi's Mission would be successful and bring results beneficial not only to Bengal, but the whole of India. The Bengal Premier had also said that he must provide escorts to protect Mahatma Gandhi in his walking tour. Mahatma Gandhi said that Mr. Suhrawardy had only been doing his duty in offering him protection. He knew the military and the police had been posted round about his cottage. Some times he exchanged greetings with them. Beyond that Mahatma Gandhi thought none could do so if God willed it otherwise.

Mahatma Gandhi said his plan was to proceed with the least number of companions on his March and would prefer to stay in houses of Muslim friends. He had reduced his needs and these could be met even by the poorest villagers. He would like to go absolutely unprotected if it was to prove that in his heart he had nothing but love and friendship for Muslims.

Referring to his walking tour Mahatma Gandhi said in a couple of days details would be settled. As soon as the programme was ready he would communicate it to Bengal Premier for he felt he should do nothing without his knowledge.

HELD UP AT DUM DUM DROME.

SRIRAMPUR (Noakhali), Dec. 27 (API): Asked by the A.P.I. correspondent as to the cause of the delay of arrival of leaders here, Pandit Nehru said, "we were held up at Dum Dum aerodrome for two hours. The tyres of the plane had gone off and had to be changed."

After dinner, Pandit Nehru went to Mahatma Gandhi's cottage, but found him fast asleep.

Mahatma-Leaders Talk In Conclave

SRIRAMPUR, (NOAKHALI), DEC. 28 (A.P.I.): ACHARYA KRIPALANI PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AND OTHER CONGRESS LEADERS ARE MEETING MAHATMA GANDHI, THIS MORNING. ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE NOT TO ALLOW ANY BODY ELSE TO COME NEAR MAHATMA GANDHI'S COTTAGE DURING THE MEETING.

SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED BY THE LEADERS WITH MAHATMA GANDHI WILL IT IS BELIEVED HERE, RELATE TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, NAMELY, GROUPING, SECTIONS, REFERENCE OF ISSUES TO THE FEDERAL COURT, ETC.

PANDIT NEHRU AND PARTY WILL LEAVE FOR DELHI ON DEC. 29.

FATEFUL TALKS BEGIN

SRIRAMPUR, Dec. 28 (A.P.I.): During his morning walk today Mahatma Gandhi had Pandit Jawaharlal with him. A heavy programme has been drawn for the leaders talks at Srirampur cottage.

It is almost definite that Gandhiji will not attend the ensuing meeting of the A.-I. C. C. at Delhi, as he is determined to stay on in Noakhali for his proposed walking tour.

At 11 o'clock all the four leaders —Pandit Nehru, Acharya Kripalani Mr. Sankarrao Deo and Miss Mridula Sarabhai—assembled at Gandhiji's cottage and began their consultations with him. The Conference is likely to continue till evening prayer, with a break in the afternoon for Gandhiji's rest, and then resume after prayer time.

The leaders have decided to prolong their stay here by 24 hours as discussions may not be over earlier They will accordingly leave for Delhi on December 30.

The Premier of Assam Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi is expected to arrive tomorrow.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (MARCH).

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

Previous Closing	32.85
Today's Opening	32.88
Difference	+3
Today's Closing	32.82
Difference	—3

Gandhiji's Walking Tour To Start From Chandpur?

Christmas Day Gifts To Mahatma Include Cigarettes, Shaving Set And Playing Cards

SRIRAMPUR, Dec. 27 (API):—Chandpur will be the first village which Mahatma Gandhi will visit when he starts his historic walking tour, it is learnt.

Chandpur, once a thriving village, is about two and a half miles from Srirampur

Mahatma Gandhi had visited Chandpur about a month ago and had held an evening prayer there.

SRIRAMPUR (Noakhali), Dec. 26.

Mahatma Gandhi visited a Muslim house this morning during his walk.

Following a narrow foot track he reached the house and had an intimate talk with the householder. Mrs. Ava Gandhi acted as his interpreter. The women inmates of the house also came out and had Gandhiji's "Darshan" The talk lasted 15 minutes.

On his way Mahatmaji stopped before a small "Maktab" where children were being taught Arabic. He took some books and looked at characters of words printed therein. On his return walk, too, he stopped there smilingly at the boys and proceeded towards his cottage.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

SRIRAMPUR (Noakhali), Dec. 26. (A.P.I.) On the Christmas Day Mahatma Gandhi received a large mail containing greetings from distant places. In the morning he was presented with Christmas gifts on behalf of the Friends Service Unit by Mr. Anthony Elitamittam, Editor of the "Indian Messenger". The gift parcel contained cigarettes, playing cards, shaving stick, comb, towels and other articles.

Mahatma Gandhi has preserved the cigarettes for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the shaving set for his own use. "I wish to play cards, but I do not know how to play with them," he said.

GANDHIJI SEEKS CLARIFICATION

SRIRAMPUR, Dec. 27, (A.P.I.): It sought clarification from the Ben- is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi has gal Government regarding its rehabilitation policy Asked by the "Associated Press of India" correspondent, Mahatma Gandhi said: "No information of any change of policy has been received by me from the Bengal Government".

AUNG SAN TO MEET NEHRU

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28.

Leader Aung San is expected to meet Pandit Nehru on 'en route' to London and urge upon him for the withdrawal of Indian troops from Burma.

Indian troops, it is pointed out have done heroic services in rescuing Burma from the Japanese. They, however, are no longer needed in Burma, and were regarded as an army of British Occupation by the Burmese.

MONTY'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

5-Day Stay Will Focus International Attention

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (Reuter): Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal Lord Montgomery's visit early in January promises to be the highspot of the winter season giving Moscow and officialdom a foretaste of international attention and interest which will centre herein March when the Council of Foreign Ministers meet.

While the official announcement of his visit issued in Moscow, London and New York specifies only early January, it is understood the visit will last approximately five days.

Besides inspecting Soviet installations and meeting a score or more Soviet Marshals and other highly placed military officers Field Marshal Montgomery will meet here several war time colleagues including the French Ambassador, Gen. Catroux, and the American Ambassador, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith.

Chinese Reds' 3-Pronged Attack On Paoting

PEIPING, Dec. 28, (A. P. A.): Chinese Communists today stepped up their fierce attacks on three sides of Paoting, capital of Hopeh Province. The Communists were reported to have captured a village five miles east of Paoting, and were said to be fighting bitterly for another town five miles south of the capital.

North-west of the city, a big battle is going on, it was reported.

'ULTRA VIRES' OF G. I. A., 1935

Shamdasani On Reference To Federal Court

BOMBAY, Dec. 29 (A.P.I.): The provision in the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16, 1946 that the Constituent Assembly chairman shall, if so requested by a majority of the representatives of either of the major communities, consult the Federal Court before giving his decision was 'ultra vires' of the Government of India Act, 1935, to which the Federal Court owes its existence, as also its jurisdiction, said Mr. P. D. Shamdasani of Bombay, in a statement to the press.

MISSILE HURLED AT JAWAHAR

Undaunted Though Hurt On Chin

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28 (U.P.I.): Mr. Haran Chandra Ghosh Choudhury, M.L.A., President of the Noakhali District Congress Committee, in a telegram says that while on way to Ramganj 'en route' to Srirampur, Congress leaders were addressing the people who gathered at Chaumuhani at about 7, last evening. STONES WERE PELTED ON THE GATHERING BY UNKNOWN MISCREANTS. ONE PIECE OF STONE HIT PANDIT NEHRU'S CHEEK, CAUSING SOME PAIN.

PANDIT NEHRU SAID THAT HE WOULD NOT BE COWED DOWN BY STONES, LATHIS AND BULLETS AND ASKED THE PEOPLE TO BE BRAVE TO FACE THE MISCREANTS AND NEVER LEAVE THEIR HOMES.

BRICKBAT HURLED?

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was hit in his chin by a brickbat hurled by some unknown persons while he was addressing a crowd at Chaumahani last night on his way to Srirampur, according to "Hindusthan Standard" special correspondent at Chaumahani.

"SOME PAIN CAUSED"

The "Hindustan Standard" report adds: "Mr. Haran Ghosh Chowdhury, M.L.A., President, Noakhali Dist. Congress Committee, who accompanied Pandit Nehru from Feni to Srirampur said that Pandit Nehru was addressing a gathering at Chaumahani at about 7 p.m. yesterday. Some pieces of stones were thrown by some miscreants on the gathering. One of them struck Pandit Nehru on the chin, causing some pain.

Mr. Jogen Mazumdar, Pandit Nehru's host at Chaumahani said the Dist. Magistrate, the Supt. of Police and some military personnel were near Pandit Nehru when the incident occurred."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda copper mining unquoted; General motors 52-3/4; United States steel common 71-1/4; United States steel preference unquoted.

Gopalswami Pooh-Poohs 'Divine Right' Of Princes

Reply To Sir C.P.'s Criticism Of His Speech On Indian States In Consembly

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27, (A.P.I.): "THERE CAN BE NO PALTERING WITH THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE THAT ULTIMATE POLITICAL SOVEREIGNTY VESTS IN THE PEOPLE, THAT ALL POWER AND AUTHORITY SHOULD BE DERIVED FROM THEM, AND THAT ANY RESERVE POWERS WHICH ARE EXERCISED BY THE RULER SHOULD BE CONFERRED ON HIM BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OVER WHICH HE PRESIDES", SAYS SIR N. GOPALASWAMI IYENGAR, IN A DETAILED REPLY TO CRITICISMS OF HIS SPEECH IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ON INDIAN STATES

FULL TEXT

Following is the text of the statement:—

"I had intended to deal, at a suitable future opportunity and time, with Sir C. P Ramaswami Aiyar's criticism dated 19th December of my speech in the Constituent Assembly on Indian States. I notice, however that he has renewed the attack since in a communication to the 'Hindu' published in its issue dated 25th December. As I feel in all conscience that he is not serving the cause of the rulers of states 'v.s-a-vis' the political developments that are taking place in the country, I have considered it necessary to break my temporary silence I have always had great regard for Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar's statesmansh.p and patriotism. I feel, however, that he should harness these more effectively and positively for consummating the nigh endeavour on which the constituent Assembly has launched itself and should not raise scares, which, on calmer reflection, I am sure, he will himself consider to be unjustified and unnecessary

REPLY TO BANGALORE CRITICS

Before dealing with his criticisms, I should like briefly to refer to two statements issued from Bangalore, both of which have charged me with having made incorrect statements and propounded misleading theories as regards the locus of sovereignty in Indian States I should have thought that my friend, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, knew me too well to imagine that I should, in a body like the Constituent Assembly, make myself responsible for incorrect statements of fact.

I certainly was not prepared for the somewhat hysterical language in which an ex-Judge of the Mysore High Court has permitted himself to indulge and some of which has crept into the statement issued by Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.

Mr. Manadevayya has given, in his own words, the substance of what the Seal Committee said on this question nearly 25 years ago. But in my speech I quoted the actual words used by that Committee. I then quoted also from the report of the Aravamuda Aiyangar Committee of Hyderabad, which agreed in substance with what the Seal Committee had said The A.P.I report of my speech left out these quotations and also did not give in full my comment following these quotations.

If the report of this portion of my speech had been verbatim it is possible that these critics might not have used the language that they have done But even the report as it was could hardly justify the inference which they have inaccurately drawn as regards what I said.

WHAT HE SAID IN CONSEMBLY

After giving these two quotations I said as follows::—

"These two views of where the sovereignty rests in Indian States tally. The hereditary ruler is supposed to embody in his person the sovereignty of the people, but in actual fact he has exercised the sovereign powers in disregard of the people's interests in several cases."

In a later portion of my speech I said also that "the rulers of States have, however, up-to-date both claimed and exercised full internal sovereignty in their States subject only to the politically inescapable limits set by the Paramountcy of the British. In the assertion of this claim, the Rulers have throughout ignored the idea of any sovereign powers being vested in the people of the States. They have claimed to exercise both the ordinary legislative power and the constituent power within the sphere in which they claim sovereignty and any constitutional powers which the people of certain States exercise through their representatives have been a matter of gift from the Rulers to them."

These sentences were also omitted in the news agency's report of my speech. I consider it unnecessary to say more on this point, and trust that these two Bangalore critics of mine will, after reading the full report of what I said in the Constituent Assembly, realise that, if the word 'travesty' had any application in this controversy, it could not apply to what I really said but would more appropriately apply to their inaccurate understanding of what I had said.

This disposes of also Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar's remark that I asserted that political sovereignty now resides in the people of the States.

The criticism by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar of my justification of the inclusion of Indian States in Clause 4 of Pandit Nehru's resolution is of greater importance. That Clause makes the pronouncement that, in the constitution that is to be fashioned for All-India by the Constituent Assembly, "all power and authority of Sovereign Independent India, its constituent parts and organs of Government are derived from the people." In his statement dated 14th December on Pandit Nehru's speech moving the resolution, he only said that "such a doctorine may or may not be incontestable, but there is no point in taking it for granted in Indian India especially when we remember that in legal theory this doctrine is only imperfectly applicable even in England."

POSITION IN ENGLAND

In my speech in the Constituent Assembly, I referred to this observation of his and maintained that in England the doctrine was definitely incontestable that inspite of a hereditary monarch as the head of the State from whom in the forms of law all authority is supposed to flow the substance of real power and authority is derived from the people. I do not believe even Sir C P. Ramaswami Aiyar will be prepared to challenge my statement of the real constitutional position in England

As regards Indian States his first position was that there was no point in taking the doctrine for granted. I am not clear whether he seriously maintains that in framing the future constitution of a Free Independent India it is possible for any statesman whether of British India or of Indian States to contest the position that, whatever the institutional setup either of Republican Provinces or Monarchical States in India may be all real power and authority should be declared to be derived from the people In this post-Second-Great-World-War is this not an axiomatic proposition? In choosing the form of Government to be embodied in new constitutions are we not really compelled to choose between a really democratic republic and a constitutional monarchy: and is it not the case that one of the fundamentals of both these forms of Government is the recognition of the principle that power and authority are derived from the people whatever the nature of the headship of the executive whether an elected president or a hereditary monarch and whatever variations there may be in the other organs of Government through which that power and authority may in fact be exercised? If this position is conceded does it not equally axiomatically follow that we cannot subscribe to the proposition that in an Indian State "political sovereignty cannot reside anywhere else than in the ruler?"

The architects of a Free Sovereign Independent India will be stultifying themselves if they accepted anything in variation of the doctrine that ultimate political sovereignty can reside only in the people whether of Indian as a whole or of its constituent parts.

NATIONALISING RULERS

Both the Congress and the States People's Conference have so far had the wisdom and the discretion to own publicly that in Indian States they stand for the present not for the elimination of monarchy but for constitutionalising the monarchy and, therefore, nationalising the ruler.

This necessarily involved a reconciliation between the monarchical principle and the sovereignty of the people—a reconciliation which has to be achieved by the factual elimination of the ruler from political decisions, coupled, it may be with the retention of certain monarchical forms of the past.

RULERS' RESIDUARY POWERS

The doctrine that all powers emanate from the people is the reality which in a constitutional monarchy lies behind the forms, pageants, dignity and ornament that surround the Princes. The reality is not substantially encroached upon by the retention in the hands of the ruler of residual powers, such as the appointment of the members of the high level Executive or the exercise of a veto on legislation. In a perfect constitutional monarchy like England even these powers have to be exercised on the advice of ministers.

In a less perfect form of constitutional monarchy, such as has obtained in several countries in the continent of Europe, the monarchy may by the use of powers of this kind, exercise a definite influence on the working of governments.

Whether constitutional monarchy in Indian States should be modelled on the one type or the other is a matter which will be fully discussed in the Constituent Assembly after all the representatives of the Indian States have come into it.

There has been no prejudging of this matter. But, whether it is the one type or the other, there can be no paltering with the fundamental principle that ultimate political sovereignty vests in the people, that all power and authority should be derived from them, and that any reserve powers which are exercised by the ruler such as those referred to above should be conferred on him by the Constitution of the State over which he presides.

DIVINE RIGHT

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar has mentioned that in Travancore, the State was dedicated to the tutelary deity of the monarch, as whose representative the Maharaja reigns. It would be interesting to know who were responsible for the act of dedication. Is it suggested that the consequence of this act of dedication was that ultimate political sovereignty in the State vests in the tutelary deity? To concede this position would do violence to normal students of political science in this country. It will be difficult for them to agree that political sovereignty can be lodged in any person who is not possessed of any earthly capacity for implementing it.

"But if it is desired that a nominal vesting of such sovereignty in the tutelary deity of the Maharaja of Travancore should be recorded in a written constitution for the State, I can see no objection to it. It will no doubt, have the same force and effect as Sec. 1 of the Union of South Africa Act which is in the following terms:—

"The people of the Union acknowledge the sovereignty and guidance of Almighty God."

FROM GOD TO PEOPLE

The declaration that all power and authority vests with the people is a very familiar one in many latter day constitutions in the world. Article 1 of the Weimar Constitution in Germany said, for instance, that "all power and authority emanate from the people."

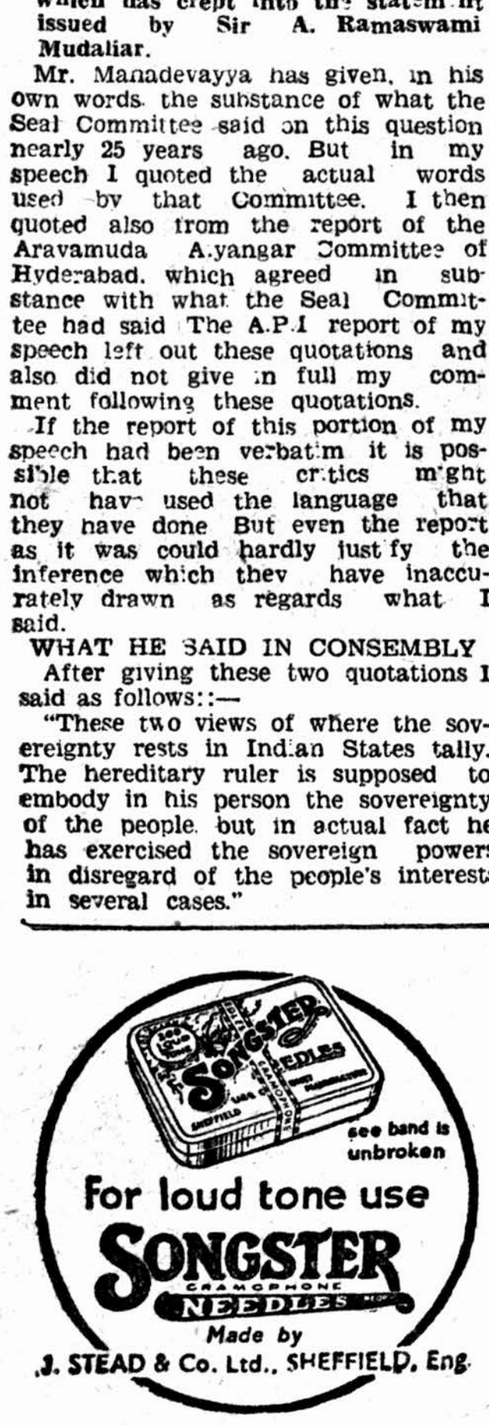
The new Japanese constitution, which has retained the Emperor and was approved the other day by the Japanese Diet says in its preamble: "We, the Japanese people acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet..Do proclaim the sovereignty of the people's will." Article 1 of the constitution enacts further that "the Emperor shall be the symbol of the state and of the unity of the people" and article 4 adds "the Emperor shall perform only such State functions as are provided for in this constitution."

Could any responsible person seriously suggest that the constitution of free independent sovereign India should, in this 20th century and after the two World Wars, omit to make a fundamental provision of this sort in the new Indian constitution? To advise or to suggest that any Ruler of Indian States should directly or indirectly resist a principle of this nature is I am afraid, doing him a disservice.

The argument that the inclusion of a declaration of this nature raises merely a theoretical issue is cheap. If it is only theoretical it can be brushed aside as of no consequence. The fact that an uproar has been raised against it is incontestable evidence that it raises an issue to which Indian Princes should in the opinion of some of those who advise and have spoken for them take strong exception. The sneer that "speeches made in the Assembly are inevitably influenced by the surrounding atmosphere and the natural reluctance of even highly intellectual individuals to differ from old or new colleagues" is hardly worthy of its author.

APPEAL TO SIR C. P.

I do not wish to deal at length with the many other points in Sir C. P. Ramswami Aiyar's communications to the press on this matter. They have been dealt with adequately in the press already and I may have an opportunity of dealing with them elsewhere I would only appeal to him and to those who occupy similar positions in other Indian States that in their public positions they owe a duty to India and that real loyalty to the rulers whom they serve for the time being demands that their advice to those rulers at this critical juncture in the affairs of the country should be in consonance with the best interests of this ancient land as a whole and should be such as to save them from uselessly resisting what is actually right, wise and inevitable."



FRONTIER AND GROUPING SCHEME

Gaffar Khan To Confer With Red Shirt Leaders

PESHAWAR, Dec. 28, (UPI): Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who reached here yesterday after attending the preliminary session of the Constituent Assembly, left for the Red Shirt Training centre at Sardaryab today.

Prior to his departure Badshah Khan told the United Press of India that he would shortly confer with his Khudai Khidmatgar workers and members of the Assembly with a view to finally decide upon the Line of action the Frontier Province should adopt regarding the grouping scheme envisaged in the Cabinet Mission's Statement of May 16.

'Before I sit together with my colleagues in the Constituent Assembly for the coming important deliberations a responsibility devolves on my shoulders to be fully acquainted with the viewpoints of my colleagues and other workers in the Frontier Province" added Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

When pressed to express an opinion on the compulsory grouping of Provinces the Frontier Congress Leader said that the whole problem had to be examined from the economic standpoint with particular reference to the special environments and requirements of the Frontier Province.

CHIANG'S GIFT TO MAHABODHI SOCIETY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28 (API): Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek—has a miniature Chinese pagoda of gold and silver to the Mahabodhi Society Calcutta.

Worth about Rs. 20 000 the gift was made in 1942 but the pagoda with other relics was sent to Shamath Benares, for safe custody. It was brought back to Calcutta only a few days ago and is now on view on the Society's premises in the College Square.

About two feet high, the pagoda has ten tiers and is of fine craftsmanship.

Congress Leader Arrested Under 124-A I.P.C.

BANGALORE Dec. 28, (API): Mr. K. Hanumanthiah, leader of the Congress Party in the Mysore Representative Assembly was arrested last night, under section 124 (A) I.P.C., for an alleged objectionable speech he made on Dec. 18 in Ganjorin, Bangalore Dist

AFGHAN GOVT. THANKS INDIA

PESHAWAR, Dec. 27 (A.P.I.): The Afghan Government have expressed their sincere thanks to the Government of India especially for the personal interest shown by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in helping them to overcome their difficulties in respect of controlled articles like sugar, cloth, etc., according to a report received from Kabul to-day.

Breakdown Of Interim Govt. Within Six Months?

Jai Prakash Visualises War Against Britain Waged By Consembly

Counsels Direct Contact With Muslims: No Business With League

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28, (A.P.I.): Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, the Congress Socialist leader, told press correspondents today that he foresaw the possibility—if not the probability—of a breakdown of the Interim Govt. within the next six months.

Such a breakdown, he added, might precipitate a revolutionary struggle against the British, on the basis of a constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly. No organisation except the Congress could in his opinion launch the struggle.

PREPARE FOR ACTIVE STRUGGLE

"Whether the present situation in the country requires an active struggle or not I definitely think that it requires that we do prepare for an active struggle. We do not want to be caught napping", he declared.

He referred to the differences between himself and the Congress Working Committee on recent developments and said he had written to the Congress President on these and had asked for permission to resign from the Working Committee. "As far as I am concerned, my resignation is certain" he remarked. He had, however, expected to meet the Congress President for a talk yesterday on the subject but could not do so as Acharya Kripalani left for Noakhali.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain expected to attend the next meeting of the Working Committee at Delhi.

BRITAIN'S SUPPORTERS IN INDIA

What would be the issue on which a breakdown might occur?" asked a correspondent.

Mr. Jai Prakash said: "That will take me to a discussion of British policy as I understand it today. On the one hand the British talk of their preparedness to leave India and on the other they wish to utilise every reactionary and anti-nationalist element in this country to prevent their leaving India.

By reactionary elements I definitely mean the Communal elements. outstanding among which is the Muslim League. Every Communal element in this country is standing in the path of freedom, for instance the Hindu Mahasabha. I suppose the greatest supporters of this policy of underhand sabotage are the communalists and the Princes.

Next will come big business with this difference, that the capitalists would want some advance, not freedom but self-government, so that they might have a free hand in the economic development of the country. But they would certainly come in the way of revolution, even a national revolution. Big business will certainly do everything to prevent a revolutionary outbreak in this country, even if it means a compromise with freedom."

FALSE HOPES

Referring to Congress leaders' statements which gave the impression that freedom was round the corner after the issue of the State Paper, Mr. Jai Prakash said: "I think they aroused false hopes. Freedom is not round the corner in the sense that the Constituent Assembly is going to give us freedom in a short time. I also think freedom is round the corner but before we get freedom an all-out struggle. I suppose is necessary. The obstacles put in our path cannot be removed except by a revolutionary struggle, unless of course, we compromise on our principles.

Amplifying his allusion to differences between himself and the Congress Working Committee, he said "as far as the constitutional developments are concerned, there has been a fundamental difference from the very beginning, but in spite of that difference I agreed when Pandit Nehru asked me in Delhi to join the Working Committee after the outbreak of the Calcutta riots and so on. I said we might stand together and face this common danger jointly. So the fundamental difference is not the only thing that has made me decide to leave the Committee. There are other considerations also into which I would not like to go till I have had a discussion with Acharya Kripalani."

He explained that his decision to resign was an individual, and not a Congress Socialist Party, decision. The issue would come up when the Congress Socialist Party executive met just before the meeting of the A.I.C.C.

Mr. Jai Prakash agreed broadly with Pandit Nehru's resolution before the Constituent Assembly. If the Congress stuck to that policy, it would coincide with the Congress socialist Party's viewpoint.

LEAVE LEAGUE ALONE

"I am one of those in the Congress who would rather leave the Muslim League alone" he said in answer to a question about the absence of the Muslim League approval of the resolution.

"I have said so many times that I do not distinguish between the Muslim League and the British front. If the League for instance, comes into the Constituent Assembly, the Assembly will become what the Interim Government has become and all its capacity to work towards freedom will be destroyed.

JINNAH AFRAID OF SOVEREIGNTY

Mr. Jinnah's great objection to the policy of the Congress towards the Constituent Assembly is that the Congress wants to make it a sovereign body. Mr. Jinnah is afraid of sovereignty and freedom. He would not like the Constituent Assembly to become sovereign but would like to work under the aegis of the Viceroy or the British Government."

CONSEMBLY MAY BECOME MOTHER OF INDIAN REVOLUTION

Question: Does it mean that if the League does not come into the Constituent Assembly the Constituent Assembly as it is constituted to-day could lead to freedom?

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain: "I would repeat that in no case is the Constituent Assembly going to lead to freedom but if the League does not come in and the Congress sticks to its fundamental policies, then the Constituent Assembly will lead to a struggle for freedom—not towards freedom but the struggle towards freedom. I have said that the Constituent Assembly as I visualise it, might become the Mother of the India.n Revolution. Left to itself, the Congress should not take more than six months to draft a constitution and we should then try to put that constitution into force. Pandit Nehru says we want a Republic. Let him ask Lord Wavell to hand over power. Probably Lord Wavell will not do it and that would lead to a struggle on a very high level."

TWO WAYS OF WORKING CONSEMBLY

'There were two ways of working the Constituent Assembly, he went on. One was to try to get whatever was possible out of it, which could not be full freedom, and the other was to stick to our principles and refuse to compromise on any issue and convert the Constituent Assembly into an organ of struggle like the French National Assembly.

Question: The League has the confidence of a great part of the Muslim electorate in the country. How do you intend to bring the 90 million Muslims into one line with the Nationalist programme?

NO BUSINESS WITH LEAGUE

Mr. Jai Prakash: Firstly, by doing no business with the Muslim League. If the British want to settle with the League, I would say: "All right! You settle with the Muslim League and give them all power. But if you require me to go and talk to Mr. Jinnah, I am not prepared." You must recognise that the Congress is representative of the people of this country."

DIRECT CONTACT WITH MUSLIMS

"I would not leave it at that. I would go to the Muslims directly and appeal to them on the basis of nationalism, national struggle and socialism. I would place economic issues before them. I think in the present circumstances I would not meet with a very large measure of success but, I do not apprehend that in the event of a national struggle the Muslim masses will actively oppose it. At the most they might be apathetic towards it and keep out but if the struggle develops on the lines I visualise, for instance, if I say in the course of the struggle: 'The land belongs to the peasants. Take it,' I think a large number of Muslim peasants might be drawn into the struggle. What the Congress will do I cannot say."

Mr. Jai Prakash made it clear that no organisation except the Congress could launch a national struggle in this country.

NO FEAR OF CIVIL WAR

Mr. Jai Prakash said that he was not foreseeing civil war but he saw no alternative to a war with a British, say a war with the Britaish started by the Constituent Assembly. In the course of a war like that he did not fear there would be a large-scale rioting.

"I do not fear that the war will be converted a civil war, though that will be the British game. To the British, even to Lord Pethick-Lawrence. a settlement between the Congress and the League is a settlement between two communities of India. I was amazed to read that statement coming from him. Either he is completely misinformed or he deliberately does it."

TWO FORCES IN INDIA

There were two forces in India, first the force of Nationalism represented by the Congress, the T.U.C., the Students' Congress, Merchants' Chambers of Commerce and so on—a composite body not based on communities but either on class interests or national interests—second, the parallel development, very much helped by the British Government of political forces based on Communalism. like the Muslim League, the Scheduled Castes Federation, Muslim Chambers of Commerce, Muslim Students' Congress, Muslim Trade Unions, etc. Ultimately there could be no compromise between these two. There might be a temporary settlement but ultimately one of them would have to go under.

'India's" future very much depends on whether the forces of Nationalism win or the forces of communalism win. If the forces of Communalism win, it will be British victory."

"SOCIALIST BROTHERHOOD BEHAVING QUEERLY EVERYWHERE"

Question:—Will your struggle be against Comrade Wavell or your fellow Socialists in Britain?

Ans: "Unfortunately, our fellow Socialists seem to be following a policy which is leading us into a struggle with them. After all they are the Government and Lord Wavell merely represents them. He might try to sabotage their policy, I do not know to what extent he has, but if he has, he ought to be removed and somebody else ought to be sent in his place. The Socialist Brotherhood seems to be behaving rather queerly everywhere. The Stalin Brotherhood behaves more or less in the same fashion and Blum and his French Socialists are following the same policy."

The C.S.P., said Mr. Jai Prakash. had very considerable strength in the Congress organisation. He would put it at 50 percent but the Congress machine was like any other machine and it seemed very difficult to capture it. "But I am quite optimistic about the general growth of the Party within the Congress. What we may have to do in certain circumstances to capture the machine. I do not know."

Replying to further questions, Mr. Jai Prakash said that there was no question of the constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly being approved by Parliament.

We should not ask or wait for their approval but go ahead with our decisions and enforce them. In the enforcement of those decisions he visualised a conflict with the British if in the meanwhile we had not given up the fundamentals.

WHAT HE MEANT BY ARREST OF GOVERNORS

When his attention was drawn to a report that he had called for the arrest of the British Governors in the next struggle, Mr. Jai Prakash said "the press always highlights sensational things. The arrest of British Governors, picked out of a two-hour speech, is sensational but it loses much of its meaning. By a struggle in India we have so far understood the filling up of jails. What I did in that speech was to debunk that idea. We have left that stage behind. At a certain stage jail-going is necessary. When the people were cowed down and so on, we had a leader who put self-respect in us by giving us the programme of jail-going. But we have left it behind. In the next struggle I said in this connection, if anybody had to go to jail, it would be the other party and not us. In a conflict naturally the British will put us in jail in some cases and we will put them in jail in others.

For intance, if there was an uprising in a particular District and the Collector there decided to go over to the side of the Revolutionaries, he would administer the District on behalf of the Revolutionaries. If not, he would try to arrest the Revolutionaries while the Revolutionaries would try to get him arrested. "But the arrest of Governors is not the main programme. The main programme is the rising of the people, general strikes and so on."

LIKE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Clarifying his point further, he said, "it will be a struggle not like

(Continued on Page 14)

'J. P.' SAYS

Consembly Cannot Lead To Freedom

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 (U.P.I.): "We, Congress Socialists also do think that freedom is round the corner just as our Congress leaders do. But we are convinced that it cannot be obtained through the Constituent Assembly as conceived by the Cabinet Mission. The Constituent Assembly will in no case lead to freedom, but it might become the mother of the coming revolution."

Thus observed Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, the Congress Socialist leader, at a press conference held here this morning.

Continuing, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain said that he did not think that the Muslim masses of India will avoid actively participating in the revolution which he visualised was coming very soon, provided the intervening period was utilised in approaching them with a Socialistic and economic programme.

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Republican President For French Senate

Communist Competitor Defeated By Narrow Majority

PARIS, Dec. 28. (Reuter): The popular Republican M. Alexandre Chapetier De Ribes was last night elected President of the Council of the Republic (Senate) by a narrow majority of five votes over his Communist competitor M. Georges Maranne.

At the last minute, the Socialists decided to vote for the Communist, basing their decision on the calculation that they could make this gesture of "franternity" towards the other "working class party" without risk to the popular Republican candidate whom, according to popular Republican leaders they had actually promised support

Nevertheless popular Republican circles were expressing considerable resentment last night at what they called the socialist failure to live up to their undertakings and it is possible that this may offset the chances of the Socialist, M. Vincent Auriol of being elected President of the Republic as popular Republicans may withdraw their half-promised support.

RIOTING IN BARI

Protest Against High Prices

LONDON, Dec 27, (Reuter). One man was killed and 14 wounded in Bari, Southern Italy, today when the police fired on demonstrators protesting against high prices and the absence of unemployment pay. the Rome radio said tonight

After todays disturbances the local labour Federation declared a general strike. The local authorities appealed to the population to maintain discipline and not to heed to instructions given by "Agitation Committees"

The military had arrived in Bari to restore order and had occupied Government buildings the Rome Radio added. The Prague Radio reporting the same incident tonight added that tanks had been used against the rioters who were said to have set fire to a bank

Support To Legal Abortion And Birth Control

FRANKFURT Dec. 27 (U.P.A.): The Women's Secretariat of the SED. the Soviet zone coalition party, has announced its support of legal abortion and birth control. the "Frankfurter Neue Presse" reported to-day.

The women base their support on the food and housing shortages. which "sometimes make an interruption of pregnancy desirable."

"Under special circumstances," the Secretariat is quoted as saying, "we would even support abortion on social grounds The way to abolish abortion is to improve living standards and social conditions in Germany to a point where a woman will look upon motherhood with joy and rich-

Support Guruvayur Temple Entry Saytagraha

COLOMO, Dec. 26 (A.P.I.): A resolution pledging full support for the temple entry Satyagraha. scheduled to be launched at Guruvayur on January 1. was passed at a large and representative gathering of various Malayalee orfianisations in the island held here today. A committee was formed to collect funds and enlist volunteers willing to take active part in the movement.

No Starvation In 3 Western Zones Of Germany

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (UPA). A Committee of British, French and American nutrition experts today declared thatstarvation is non-existent in three western occupation zones.

Their 24-page report which was made after a two-week tour of 13 cities in three zones admitted "severe under-nutrition" despite recent ration boosts in all three areas.

PARIS, Dec. 27 (Reuter).—General Charles de Gaulle will soon make "an important" declaration to the French nation, it is learned here today from well-informed sources.

The nature of the declaration, however, was not disclosed.

RIGHTS OF WOMAN IN FREE INDIA

Barriers On Ground Of Sex Must Go, Urges Lady Rama Rau

AKOLA (Berar), Dec. 28. (A.P.I.): Presiding over the 19th session of the All-India Women's Conference here this afternoon, Lady Dhanwanthi Rama Rau said it was the duty of the conference to be alert and vigilant to ensure the incorporation of the rights of women in the constitution of an independent India

A "charter of women's right", prepared by a Sub-Committee of the Conference and sent to the President of the Constituent Assembly, claims for women's equality with men with reference to franchise and economic. social and political opportunities in public life, and demands that marriage should not prejudice the inherent rights of a woman.

"Our progress will be considerably encouraged materially and psychologically when the state acknowledges our right to equal citizenship and categorically accepts the principle that no barriers on the ground of sex will stand in the way of a woman's growth and development in public life', Lady Rama Rau said.

"We have women representatives on the Constituent Assembly, the majority of whom are active workers of our organisation. In my opinion we should set up a strong committee to work in co-operation with these members of the Assembly, to popularise the demands they will make and mobilise public opinion in favour of so just a cause"

It was equally urgent that women should try to safeguard the rights of children. she said. "If we desire to see progress within 25 years, we must actively plan the lives of our children, into whose hands the destiny of the nation can be given within this period with complete confidence.

Lady Rama Rau said it was necessary that "our work should bind us with the villages, where three-fourths of our population resides". So far, she said, the main activities of the conference had been centred in towns. "When he make the claim that we speak for the women of India, we cannot really substantiate it, for we can only speak for that section of women, who have the advantages of modern progress in so far as it is to be found in the cities of India.

Lady Rama Rau reviewed the political events of the last year, leading to the formation of the Interim Government, and said: "Our unanimously expressed desire to see our country free and self-governed has been fulfilled, and although full freedom has yet to be attained, the fact that our feet have been firmly planted on the ladder to that goal fills with hope for the future. This is a fitting occasion for us to congratulate our political leaders on the success that has crowned their struggle. and as mothers of the nation, we offer them our blessings and our prayers at a time when they are faced with the gigantic task of the regeneration of our country and the establishment of wholesome relations with the rest of the world".

RIOTS CONDEMNED

The President also referred to "our agony and humiliation at the outbreak of communal strife in the country", and said: "We have no hesitation in expressing our unequivocal condemnation of the propaganda which has led to such a complete breakdown of normal civilised conditions.

"The great spiritual inheritance of Hinduism and Islam belongs to us. Let us Hindus and Muslims learn to respect and honour the truths of both faiths. Living as we do, an as we always must, side by side, the only way we can grow and develop a healthy manner is to teach and practise mutual love and respect and these lessons can best be imparted by the mothers of the nation. So may God help us to close this evil chapter in our history and obliterate even the memory of it".

Lady Rama Rau suggested that the A.I.W.C. should take an active interest in the Asiatic conference, planned for nearly next year. Some representatives of women's organisations from the Asiatic countries should be invited to the Asiatic conference, which would enable Indian women to take an intelligent interest in that conference. she said.

INTEERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Proviso For Grant Of Financial Assistance

WASHINGTON. Dec. 28 (Reuter): In a radio address last night, Mr. Gamille Gutt, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund, said that the Fund should not grant financial assistance to a nation whose import and export situation is "fundamentally wrong"

He said that the Fund would aid any of its members by selling them foreign exchange to overcome "temporary difficulties". Under that head, he indicated, might come such things as a bad harvest or depression of foreign markets or an abnormal situation due to war. But structural disturbances of foreign trade would be another matter; for instance "a country for years in succession unable to meet its foreign ekchange obligations with the proceeds of its exports. This would show that somehing is fundamentally wrong and recourse to the Fund's resources would only prolong the unsound situation"

DIRECTORS OF INTERNATIONAL BANK LTD. TO MEET

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

It is reliably learnt that a meeting of the Directors of the International Bank Ltd. will meet here on Monday. It is likely that the Board may review the situation created and the Government's ban on bank's work and decide on future action

NO RETURN OF POLAND'S GOLD

LONDON. Dec. 27 (Reuter): The Financial Department of the Polish Embassy here tonight issued a statement declaring that the return of gold to the value of £10.000.000 belonging to the Bank of Poland. which had been deposited with the Bank of England for the duration of the war is now being refused. Also that prewar assets of Polish citizens and institutions in the United Kingdom are still blocked under the trading with the enemy act.

The statement alleges that members of the former Government in exile have disposed of public assets to direct them into private channels.

DE GAULLE CHOOSES TO STAY OUT

PARIS, Dec. 28 (Reuter). General de Gaulle said today that he will not be a candidate for the presidency of the French Republic.

In a short statement to the Press, he said: "Out of my duty towards France and out of respect for the Republic. I made it known some time ago that in my opinion, an exclusive regime of the parties such as they are, cannot resolve the very grave problems—international, imperial and external on which our very life depends".

GERMAN PLANT TRANSFERRED TO SAAR

PARIS, Dec. 27 (Reuter): A French Foreign Office spokesman announced today that only one German factory had been transferred from French occupation zone in Germany to Saar region. This statement was made in response to the announcement by General Lucius D. Clay that American military authorities in Germany had decided to ask the French Government for an explanation about the removal of German plant to Saar.

The factory transferred is the famous Bosch plant

ATTEMPT TO CORNER WORLD SUGAR SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, (U. P. A.): Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson in a letter to Spator Carl Hatch today charged that a group of New York sugar brokers and the National Sugar Brokers Association were attempting to corner world sugar supplies and that "they itch to get their fingers into a swirling upward spiral of sugar prices". Anderson said that the Association's claim that Government decisions ignore the sugar trade were a "complete and thorough-going lie." He said that the brokers' propaganda campaign was aimed at removing all sugar controls after which American purchasing could be turned to loose world markets to purchase all possible supplies, regardless of prices. Anderson said that sugar authorities had told him that the removal of Government controls would jump prices to over fifty cents per pound, at least temporarily.

Conditions On Shikoku Island Serious

TOKYO, Dec. 28, (Reuter). Conditions on the Shikoku Island—a large island south of the Japanese main island—which was shaken by an earthquake a week ago are more serious than was hitherto thought, according to reports reaching the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces Headquarters at Kure. as 876 people are now reported to have died

Eighty per cent of the town of Nakamura was wiped out.

British Land, Sea and Air Forces are accelerating their relief measures and assisting in the recovery of Japanese fishing boats, which are urgently needed to augment food supplies.

Japs Thankful For Allied Aid After Earthquake

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (Reuter): Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Allied Supreme Commander in Japan, received a letter from the Japanese Premier, Shigeru Yoshida today thanking him for the Allied aid after the earthquake and asking that appreciation of the Japanese Government and the people be conveyed to the Commanders of the United States Eighth Army and the British Commonwealth Army.

NO MORE BRITISH DOMINATION

India Resent 'White Australia' Policy

PERTH, Dec. 27 (Reuter): Mr. B. Mecham, Chairman of the recent Australian Trade Delegation to India, says that the delegation got the impression that India determined to turn away from Britain taking control of all industries. India desires capital goods. India resents the "White Australia" policy, but the main difficulty in trading with India presently is the severe economic controls and the constant change of Ministers which prevents a settled trade policy. The delegation remarked that India would lose the Australian carpet trade unless prices were cut considerably but appears reluctant to do this because most industries are controlled by big financial groups who want utmost profit. Mr. Meecham urges sending token shipments to India to secure future trade goodwill.

PRESIDENT FOR FRENCH 'COUNCIL OF REPUBLICS'

PARIS, Dec. 27 (Reuter): None of the four candidates secured the necessary majority of 158 votes in this afternoon's balloting by the "Council of the Republic"—the Upper House of Parliament—for the post of the President or Speaker.

Alex Champetier de Ribes, Popular Republican, received 79 votes, Georges Maranne, Communist 72; Jules Gasser, Radical 52 and Joseph Paul Noncour, Socialist 47. The Senate immediately proceeded to a second ballot.

If the second ballot should also prove abortive, a third ballot would be held in which the President or the Speaker of the Council would be elected on the basis of simple majority in which abstention from voting would have no effect.

Patil's Advice To Wardha Students

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 27 (API):—"India nedes an army controlled, manned and managed by Indians specially when she is on the eve of winning her independence and it behoves you not to despise armymen but to entertain brotherly feelings towards them", said Mr. R. K. Patil, Minister of the Central Provinces presiding over the Wardha District Board Schools' tournament.

Mr. Patil made this remark after witnessing military drill and physical feats demonstrated by 5/8 Punjab Regiment of Pulgaon

Burmese Council Meets To Consider Invitation To London

RANGOON, Dec. 27 (API): The Executive Council tonight discussed the British Government's invitation for constitutional talks in London at a meeting here. This was the first full meeting of the Council since Prime Minister Clement Attlee's announcement last week. It is understood that a formal acceptance of the British invitation will be announced in a day or two.

PATIALA, Dec. 27 (API): Fifty thousand Sikhs drawn from all parts of India attended the Shahidi fair held to commemorate the martyrdom of the two younger sons of Guru Govind Singh, the tenth and the last Guru of the Sikhs.

CITY AND SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Posh Shud 6, 2003.
Muslim: Safar 4, 1366.
Parsi: Tir 27, 1316.
Sunrise 7-11 a.m. Sunset: 6-11 p.m.
Highside: 03-20, 15-22.
Lowside: 09-38, 20-58.

Today's Engagements

KERALA UNIFICATION COMMITTEE: Meeting today (Sunday), at 6 p.m, near Jamboori Maidan, Worli.

SARASWAT DEENVATSAL SANGH: Annual meeting today (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Divine Service today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. Principal W. N. Naik will deliver sermon on "Unity of all Religions."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AYURVED GRADUATES' ASSN.: Meeting of Ayurved Graduates today (Sunday), at 5 p.m., at Brahman Seva Mandal, Bhavani Shankar Road, Dadar, (B. B.).

SREE SANKAR MUTT (MATUNGA): Reception to His Holiness Karapatram Swamiji, at 6-0 p.m., today (Sunday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "New Year Resolutions" today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct class on Bhagwat Geeta at Mission Library Hall, today (Sunday), at 9 a.m. He will also conduct class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna, same place, at 5-30 p.m

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Today (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. Swami Brahmanandji of Rishikesh will discourse on "Mano Nigraha".

ADIVASI SEVA MANDAL: Conference of Adivasis from northern part of Thana District will be held at Maswan near Palghar (B. B. & C. I. Rly.), today (Sunday), between 12 noon and 2-30 p.m. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister and President of Adivasi Seva Mandal will preside.

BALKAN-JI-BARI (ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION: Children's Variety Entertainment, Sunderbai Hall, Queen's Road, 9-30 a.m.

GURU GOVIND SINGH'S BIRTHDAY: A big procession in connection with the birth anniversary of Shri Guru Govind Singh, founder of Khalsa, will be taken out at 1 p.m., today (Sunday), from Gurdwara, Frere Road, under the auspices of Shri Guru Singh Sabha, 264, Frere Road, Fort.

A-WARD FORWARD BLOC: Mr. Mathura Prasad Misra will address workers of "A" Ward Forward Bloc, today (Sunday), at 10 a.m, during their usual study circle, at Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN CATTLE OWNERS' CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION: Meeting of managing committee of the federation and its five subordinate co-operative dairy societies will be held today (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at Santacruz East Vakola, pipeline Bungalow No. 4. A committee will be appointed to receive Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies Government of Bombay on Jan. 1, 1947.

THANKSGIVING HIGH MASS: To be offered by the Temporary Staff of Messrs. Brandon & Co. (Race Course) in honour of St. Francis Xavier, at Church of Seven Dolors, Sonapur, on Tuesday (31st Dec.) at 7-30 a.m (S. T.).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: All languages authorised as plain language are now allowed in private telegrams to and from Poland. Private telegrams in code are now admitted on condition that addressee should previously deposit code used.

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a. m. Song of the Week (Presented by D'Amel 7-40 News in (M) 7-50 News in (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 V. G. Jog (violin) 8-45 Babubhai Shah 9-0 Mukesh Chand 9-20 Amanat Ali Khan 10-0 Close down 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Nae Nae Film 11-45 Gangubai Hangal 12-45 p. m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 M S Kanetkar 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 Amanat Ali Khan 5-0 V G. Jog (violin) 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 Violin Duet 5-55 Local Announcements and Weather Report 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Gujarati Geeto 6-30 Babubhai Shah 6-45 Mukesh Chand 7-0 V G. Jog (violin) 7.30 M. S. Kanetkar 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 'Gigolo and Gigolette' 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Orchestre Concert 10-0 Symphonic-Hour.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL MONDAY MORNING: Isolated light showers may occur in Khandesh, Marathawada and the northern parts of Mawal. Weather will be dry elsewhere. Frosty condition may develop locally in the interior of Kathiawar.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS: Weather will be dry.

MR. B. KHADYE ON TOUR: Mr. Baburaoshet Khadye, Hon. Secretary, Maharashtra Sangh Shakti Mandal and Maharashtra Vaishya Samaj, will tour the District of Ratnagiri for propaganda work from today (Sunday), visiting Deogad, Kolhapur, Vavda and Savantwadi State.

ANNUAL DAY OF CONGRESS DAL

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. announce: The first function in connection with the celebration of the Annual Day of the Congress Dal will be held today (Sunday), at 8 a.m. at Gowalia Tank Maidan, when Mr. K. S. Firodia, Speaker of Bombay Legislative Assembly, will unfurl the National Flag and take the salute of the volunteers and Sevikas of the Congress Dal organisations.

All Kumars, Kumarikas, Sevikas and volunteers of the Dal are required to be present at 7 a.m. in uniform, at Gowalia Tank Maidan.

Congress Dal has also decided to observe a 'Collection Week' which will begin from this Day when volunteers of the Dal will approach Congress friends and sympathisers for donations.

MILK RATION CARDS EXTENDED

Milk ration cards issued to children and expectant and nursing mothers in Bombay City under the City of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District Milk (Supply to Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers) Order, 1944, expire at the end of December 1946. With a view to extend the validity of these cards, the Government of Bombay has amended the aforesaid Order by which the milk ration cards issued during the year 1946 will be valid also during the months of January and February 1947. Milk on these cards will be supplied in the months of January and February 1947 against cancellation of squares of the months of January and February 1946 respectively says the press note issued by the Supply Commissioner, Bombay.

CAN'T STORE MILK IN RESTAURANTS.

Restaurant-keepers in Bombay City and the Urban areas of the Bombay Suburban District, viz., Bandra, Juhu, Parle-Andheri, Kurla and Ghatkopar are reminded that it is an offence, for which the offenders are liable for prosecution, to store in restaurants and provision stores-cum-restaurants cow's or buffalo's milk ("including tinned milk").

Home Minister Visits B. J. Home

Presiding over the prize distribution ceremony in the Inter-Certified Schools Sports and the Inter-Certified Schools Elocution Competition, held at the David Sassoon Industrial School, Mahim, Mr. Morarji Desai, the Home Minister, Government of Bombay, expressed his keen satisfaction at the high level of training imparted in these institutions. Certified Schools both from Bombay and out of Bombay participated. Most of the prizes for girls' competitions were won by the inmates of the B. J. Home, whereas Championship for Boys Sports went to the David Sassoon Industrial School. The girl Amina Hasham of the B. J. Home who won the Elocution contest, was awarded the Lady Blackwell Trophy for the year.

The Home Minister thereafter paid a visit to the B. J. Home and was shown round by Mr. O. P. Goel, the Superintendent, and entertained by the children.

Smti. Tarabai Pradhan Dead

Death took place of Shrimati Tarabai Pradhan, mother of the Cinema Star Miss Snehprabha Pradhan, at her residence at Prabhat Nagar, Poona, on Tuesday, December 24.

Shrimati Tarabai Pradhan was the first Lady Graduate of the Fergusson College and was Principal of the Karve Girls' School for over 25 years in Gujarat, Nagpur and Karachi. She had mastery over Gujarati and Hindi language. Being kind hearted and generous, she was giving charities in private. She leaves behind her, only daughter Miss Snehprabha Pradhan.

Kathiawar Leaders To Consult Sardar

RAJKOT, Dec. 26 (API): Kathiawar Congress leaders will seek the advice of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the occasion of his visit to Ahmedabad with regard to the question of securing representation for the States subjects among the States representatives to the Constituent Assembly.

New Temple Entry Bill For Madras

MADRAS, Dec. 28 (API): With a view to throwing open all temples in the province to Harijans, the Government of Madras propose to introduce a bill in the Madras Legislature shortly.

The Bill aims at declaring open all the temples for all Hindus from a date to be specified by the Government soon after the measure is passed into law.

The proposed Bill will supersede the present Temple-Entry Act.

NANDA FOR AHMEDABAD

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, will leave Bombay for Ahmedabad by Gujarat Mail on Sunday morning. He will be back to the city on January 2.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

With the Indian cinema world beginning to hum again, we resume our film feature which had to be dropped, temporarily, owing to most of the picture-houses being closed during the difficult days through which we have just passed. The tabloid reviews of films given here, week by week, are of such pictures as, due to lack of space, have to be excluded from the CURRENT SCREEN which appears in the daily PHOTOPLAYS section of HAMARA "Chronicle" every Saturday.—SARDI.

Views

Central

PRABHAT PARABLE

HUM EK HAIN, from the Prabhat studio, is now in its last week's run. Through the medium of a domestic allegory, the picture preaches the lesson of communal and national harmony.

The unity of a happy family is undermined by the subtle tactics of an outsider who sows the seeds of discord among the various members. However, when the welfare of the family estate is threatened, the different members rally together to face their common foe.

Durga Khote plays the chief role in this film wherein the question of unity is exaggerated to the extent of the characters greeting one another with the slogan, "Hum Ek Hain."

*

New West End

RAJPUT GALLANTRY

Jayant Desai's MAHARANA PRATAP is also in its final phase of screening.

This photoplay tells the story of Pratap Singh the last of the Rajputs to offer resistance to the Moghuls. In his moment of defeat, his deserter brother Shakti Singh, rebuting, aids the hero's escape and thus Pratap Singh lives to face his Moghul foe in the guise of a 'fakir.'

The title role is played by Salvi who is co-starred with Kurshid and Ishwarlal both of whom contribute the romantic interest.

*

Minerva

PSYCHOLOGICAL DRAMA

Minerva Movietone's SHAMA is a starring vehicle for Mehtab with Wasti in the male lead.

The picture depicts the post-nuptial trouble of a man and his second wife who find their home haunted by the memories of the former's first wife, now dead.

Abu Baker and Prakash play feature roles in this film reminiscent of Daphne du Maurier's "Rebecca."

*

Krishna

FLOWER-LIKE LOVE

Famous Pictures' NARGIS narrates the story of a love as constant as the gaze of the flower Nargis which, growing on Himalayan slopes, looks steadfastly upwards at the blue sky. The world conspires to keep the lovers apart, but the glow of their affection remains undimmed.

Nargis and Rehman play the lovers in a cast which includes David, Shah Nawaz, Pratimadevi, Amir Karnataki and Baby Tabassum.

News

MIR, THE INTREPID

I have, before me, a glowing advance report of BEETE DIN, starring Vanmala and Motilal, now under production. The maker of this film is none other than Ezra Mir of I.F.L. fame—or, to be more correct, notoriety; for, who does not remember, with a shudder, those dreadful celluloid mediocrities made mostly as propaganda for the Imperial Government, under the inefficient leadership of Mir backed up by the commentary-monopolists Rowden and Menon?

Let us hope that Mir has improved in his technical and business methods. We do not want a boring film after the pattern of his I.F.L. perpetrations. Having served the mighty British Government well, in their (and his) own interests, let us hope this intrepid man will serve the Indian film industry with equal zeal.

His selection of stars has been wise—for himself; but one wonders if it will turn out to be wise for the reputation of Vanmala and Motilal.

INDIAN NEWS PARADE HALTS

In the wake of the closing down of Information (often called 'Misinformation' by bored spectators) Films of India, several months ago, comes the news that the production of the Indian News Parade has been suspended, and will remain so, according to W. J. Moylan, the foreign Editor of the I.N.P., "until such time as their regular exhibitors decide to restore exhibitions of the news reel in its entirety without any communal considerations and on fair rentals."

The suspension is not a step to be grieved over greatly. I. N. P. films, compulsorily screened under the obnoxious Defence of India Rules, though presumably made with an "all-India 'national' (!) policy," were neither bright nor typical of the Indian scene inasmuch as they seldom concentrated on things dear to the nationalist heart, whatever claims to the contrary its makers may put forward.

AWAY WITH FOREIGNERS!

Later, the I. N. P. was maintained by a one-crore-capital organisation, which seems to have continued the services of the old personnel, including 'Bill' Moylan. While the advisability of maintaining a national (in the real sense of the word) newsreel Central Cine Corporation, cannot be disputed, one has the right to challenge the editing of such films by a foreigner such as Moylan. However sympathetic he and his hybrid staff of both Indians and aliens may be to Indian aspirations, the fact remains that only a cent per cent nationalist of this country could present its aspects clearly and truthfully.

SO, IF THE I.N. P. IS RESUMED, SOME TIME IN THE FUTURE, LET US HOPE ITS EDITOR WILL BE AN INDIAN WITH A WHOLLY INDIAN STAFF UNDER HIM PREFERABLY COMPOSED OF SUCH PERSONS AS HAVE NOT, PREVIOUSLY, BEEN TIME-SERVERS OF THE BRIITSH GOVERNMENT HELPING IT TO DISH OUT PRO-BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN CELLULOID

—SARDI.

Dr. Ziauddin Resigns

ALIGARH, Dec. 27 (API): It is reported that Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University, has sent in his resignation following the publication of a certain article in the University magazine. It appears the article was published without the permission of the magazine censor.

Some excitement followed the publication of this article and later a report spread that the student editor of the magazine was arrested.

Later, the University students and staff at a meeting passed a resolution assuring Dr. Ziauddin of their wholehearted co-operation. Some students are also reported to have resolved to go on hunger-strike if the resignation is not withdrawn. They also condemned the attitude of those students who precipitated the crisis.

"C.R." HAZARDS GUESS

DEADLOCK TO CONTINUE FOR 18 MONTHS?

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28 (API): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, addressing a meeting here yesterday under the auspices of the Bharati Tamil Sangham, expressed the opinion that the present political difficulties would resolve themselves in about eighteen months time. The real problems of the country, he said, would have to be faced only after the acquisition of independence when the constructive work would begin.

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 27 (API): Mr. S. B. Krishnaswami Rao, Superintendent of the Central Prison, was stabbed by a life-convict with an improvised weapon while Mr Rao was inspecting the jail yesterday. Mr. Rao succumbed to the injuries today at the General Hospital.

HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY

A.-I. Sahitya Sammelan President's Advice

KARACHI, Dec. 27 (API): The thirty-fourth session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan was opened at Karachi by Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon to-day. Mr. Viyogi Hari presided.

In his presidential address Mr. Viyogi Hari maintained that Hindi had been the national language of India even when the Muslim Emperor ruled the country. Their adoption of Persian as the Court language never interfered with the development of Hindi as the national language. It was in this language that both Hindu and Muslim national writers sang their songs in the past and it was the same language that the present day writer used for their compositions, he said.

Mr. Viyogi did not think that any attempt to keep words of certain categories out of Hindi woud bear fruitful results. But any artificial attempt to bring about a mixture that had no naturalness about it, he said, was bound to create friction.

BEST COURSE

The best course, therefore, would be that instead of mingling Hindi and Urdu, both the languages should be left to develop by themselves. For the same reason, the President did not look with favour upon the efforts by the AIR, in spite of all their protests, to evolve a common language for the common man in this country. Such efforts ended in making the language unnatural, he added.

Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani, addressing the Conference said that all their efforts in Sind to get recognition of Hindustani had failed. The Muslim League Ministry, in a communication to the leader of the Congress Assembly party, stated that under no circumstances recognition would be given to Hindustani in Devanagri script.

Mr. Lalji Mahrotta, Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered his address in which he showed how Sindhi language was nearer to Sanskrit. He said Devanagri script was not new to Sind because the script that the traders used in Sind for their transactions perhaps might trace its origin to the olden days of Mohan-Jo-Daro.

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hadur Sir Shahnawaz Bhutto has been appointed as senior member of the Junagadh State Council, next in rank to Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir Mohammad Hussain, the Dewan of Junagadh, according to the Junagadh State Gazette Extraordinary of December 23.

Goans Outclassed By Maharashtra

Hockey Pentangular In Bombay

In the opening match of the Hockey Pentangular, played this evening on the B.P.H.A. ground, the Goans were surprised by the Maharashtra XI from Poona, and beaten to the tune of 3—1.

The Maharashtra team, playing for the first time in Bombay this season, impressed as a very good combination, their passing being very quick and accurate. They swung the ball from wing to wing, and often caught the Goan defenders on the wrong foot. The goans, on the other hand, played well only in patches, and failed to come up to expectations, more so as the team was made up of no fewer than nine Lusitanian players who have been playing together as a team during the last two months.

As for the game itself, it provided the spectators with quite a lot to enthuse over. Before the game was even two minutes old, the Maharashtra XI went into the lead, centre-forward Dadu scoring off a feeble centre from Pillay on the right wing. After this, the Goans had a chance of evening up matters, but left-outer Fichardo failed to net.

The Goans were evidently rattled by the early reverse, and could do nothing right. Their passes were often wide off the mark, and the few that might have gone right, were intercepted by the Maharashtrian defence which was now right on top, and gave the Goans no chance of settling down. K. Nimal missed a positive sitter off a grand centre from Pillay and later, Pinto was called upon to save from Dadu and he did so brilliantly. The Maharashtra XI had yet another glorious opportunity of going further ahead, but K. Nimal failed, with the goal-keeper out of position. It was now the Goans' turn to do something, but a good move initiated by Anthony Fernandes was broken up. The ball was now swung from end to end, and Pinto brought off a good save off a shot from G. Nimal. At the other end, the Goans forced a penalty corner, and off the rebound from Walter D'Souza's shot Lenny D'Souza flicked the ball to the top of the net, only to see Pindilal push the ball out with his hands. Umpire Scott promptly awarded a penalty bully, and Gama netted. The Goans now continued to exert pressure but to no avail and half-time was taken with the score 1-1.

PINTO'S SMART WORK

The game was resumed at a fast pace, and Dadu with the goal at his mercy kicked the ball. Immediately after, Pinto effected another grand save off a stinging drive from K. Nimal. The game was now transferred to the other end where the Maharashtra goal had a narrow escape, Lenny D'Souza pushing the ball wide. In the 27th minute, Dadu put Maharashtra in the lead again. The game now became exciting and Louis Vaz, running down the wing, sent across a good centre but the pass went abegging. Soon afterwards, at the other end Dadu put the issue beyond doubt, by scoring off a fine centre from Yakub on the left wing after Pinto had stopped the ball.

The end saw the Goans transferring play to the other end.

The Maharashtrians played very well as a team, and it is difficult to single out any one for special mention. As for the Goans, they were well served by Walter D'Souza and Custodian Pinto, but their display was on the whole disappointing to say the least.

The teams lined up as follows:—

MAHARASHTRA XI:—Pindilal; J. Phillips (Capt) and R. Adalge; G. Perumal, D. D'Souza and S. Metelloo; M. Pillay, K. Nimal, Dadu, G. Nimal and Md. Yakub.

GOAN XI:—L. Pinto (Capt.); Diago Fernandes and Walter D'Souza; F. Gama, G. Pereira and M. Vaz; L. Vaz, L. D'Sa, L. D'Souza, A. Fernandes and Fichardo.

UMPIRES: J. A. Scott and M. Joseph.

SUNDAY'S MATCH: 4-45 p.m., Combined Railways XI vs. Rest XI.

HELP CHILDREN TO DEVELOP OWN IDEAS

Kher On Right Type Of Education To Child

Inaugurating the Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari workers' camp and the All-India Child Welfare Workers' Conference at Borivli, B. G. Kher the Premier of Bombay laid stress on the necessity for giving children the right type of education so as to develop in them a co-operative spirit.

The Conference was held at Suresh Kutir, the garden retreat of Mr. Ratilal M. Nanavatty, at Borivli. One hundred and forty delegates from different parts of the country attended the Conference.

ORIGIN.

Balkan-ji-Bari was started in 1926 by a Brother in Sind who prefers to be known as Dada (our elder brother) to help the children to retain their happiness even when they grow old. He started with writing to children and collected few of them and arranged programme. Later he arranged Provincial and All-India gatherings. At present Balkan-ji-Bari has Provincial organisations in Bombay and Sind But its branches have spread throughout the country. Its membership is nearly 25,000.

Welcoming the guests Mr. Ratilal M. Nanavatti, the Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, said the purpose of the Conference was to draw up a new constitution for the Association on an All-India basis. He said their motto ought to be universal brotherhood.

KHER'S ADDRESS.

"Play, leisure and recreation lie within education" said Mr. B. G. Kher in his inaugural address. He said children should be given all facilities to develop their own ideas.

Continuing Kher said there is no use of talking to a child about morality and character. The instinct for co-operation should be awakened in a child and start may be made in any humble form which would lead to communal harmony. Lady Masani thanked Mr. Kher.

There will be camp fires on three days from Friday between 9 p.m. and 10 p.m., and children's rally and art and handicrafts exhibition on Monday.

TO TOUR TARAPUR & BOISAR

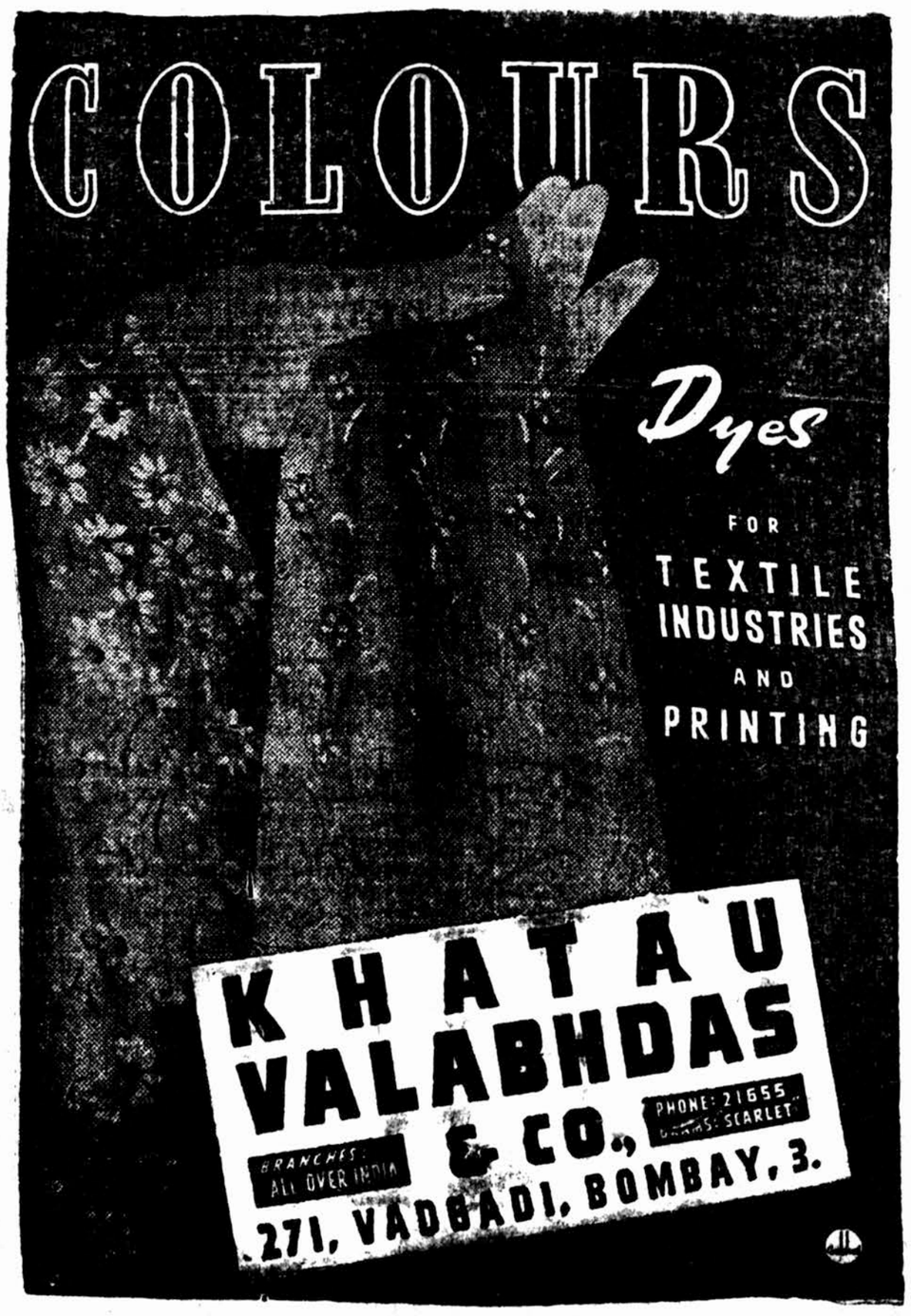
Mr. Kher, on Monday the 30th will also visit Tarapur, Boisar and Parnali. He will address a meeeting of Adivasis and perform the opening ceremony of a free charitable dispensary at Parnali.

In his tour Mr. Kher will be accompanied by the Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, the President of the Bombay Legislative Council Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa and the Minister for Local Self-Government Mr. G. D. Vartak.

KHER TO INAUGURATE ADIVASI CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Dec. 27 (U.P.I.): The Thana District Adivasi Conference will be inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, tomorrow Sunday afternoon at Maswan, headquarters of the Adivasi Seva Sangh, of which the Prime Minister is the President.

Mr. Kher will lay the foundation-stone next day of a health centre at Palghar, to be named after Mrs. Ramabai V. Dandekar. He will also perform, the ojening ceremony of the new building of a local high school. An address and a purse will also be jrsented to the Prime Minister, to be utilised for the uplift of Adivasis in the district, who form a third of the total population of 9,00,000 of the disrict.



Territorial Claims In Antarctic

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, (Reuter): The United States Government did not recognise any territorial claims by any nation in the Antarctic and reserved the right to contest such claims in future. Mr. Dean Acheson Acting United States Secretary of State, said at a Press Conference here tonight.

He denied press reports that the State Department had protested against British occupation of United States property in the Marguerite Bay area of the Antarctic.

DE GAULLE NOT TO ACCEPT PRESIDENCY

Exclusive Regime Of Parties Unsuited To France

PARIS, Dec. 28, (U. P. A.): General Charles De Gaulle announced today that he could not accept a candidacy for Presidency of the French Republic under the Constitution which, he said, would force him to preside without powers over a powerless regime.

De Gaulle in a brief prepared statement to the Press explained he was answering repeated questions and allusions regarding the eventuality of his candidacy for Presidency. He said he was surprised that such a question should be asked.

De Gaulle said, "Through duty to France and through respect for the Republic I have made known at the appropriate time that in my opinion an exclusive regime of parties, such as exists among our people and such as they are, cannot solve the very grave internal and external problems on which depend our very life."

DEMAND FOR RISE IN WAGE-LEVEL

Textile Labour Assn.'s Notice To Mill-owners

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28, (A. P. I.): A notice demanding a substantial rise in the wage-level so as to bring it nearer the living wage standard has been given by the Textile Labour Association to the Millowners' Association. The demand includes a minimum wage of Rs. 30 per month, abolition of the contract system and standardization of wage rates in the departments where there is no standard at present. The demand affects 130,000 workers employed in the textile mills.

Breakdown Of Interim Govt. Within Six Months?

(Continued from Page 11)

the old struggles—a slave India fighting for freedom—but a free India fighting to protect her freedom from aggressors. In that case, there is no question of jail-going and instead of our being put into jail, those who come in our way—whether they are Governors or British officials or Indian officials—will have to be dealt with—something parallel to the American revolution."

Question: How much opposition do you think the British Government can be expected to put up in the event of the outbreak of a revolution?

Ans: I do not think very much in the present world context.

INDIAN ARMY & REVOLUTION

Asked whether he expected the Indian Army would join the revolution, Mr. Jai Prakash said, "I think there has been a great change in the Indian forces. Their experience during the last war, the I. N. A., the general political ferment in the country and all that has affected them but to what extent it is difficult to say. Of one thing I am certain; I do not think the British will be able to use the Indian Army effectively against the revolution."

FORWARD BLOCISTS SHOUT DOWN 'J.P.'

Demonstration Leads To Clash: Student Injured

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28, (A.P.I): The 10th session of the All-India Students' Congress, which was to have started at 2 p.m. had not commenced till 6 p.m. Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, who was to inaugurate the session, was greeted on his arrival outside the pandal by some Forward Bloc students, mostly from Bengal, with shouts of "Jai Prakash Narain Go Back". He tried to come out of his car, but his way was blocked by the demonstrators.

On getting word of the demonstration against their leader, several hundreds of students from inside the pandal, some of them carrying sticks and lathis, rushed out, and there was a clash in which one of the students was reported to be injured.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain drove away and the conference was waiting his arrival.

M.C.C. vs. Dists lMatch Drawn

CANBERRA, (New South Wales), Dec. 28 (Reuter): Rain robbed the M.C.C. bowlers of a chance to practice by reducing the cricket here today to half an hour before lunch, writes Norman Preston, Reuter's Special Correspondent with the M.C.C. team. During that time Southern Districts, following the declaration by Hammond at the overnight total of 465 runs for eight wickets, lost four wickets—all to Dic Pollard for 2 runs—for 11 runs. Consequently the match was left drawn.

BRING RAIN WHEREVER THEY GO

Farmers Pleased With M.C.C.'s Presence

CANBERRA, Dec. 28. (Reuter): The M..C.C.'s presence in Australia pleases the farmers because wherever the tourists go, they bring rain but the cricket officials wish they would bring more sunshine.

Only half an hour's cricket was possible before lunch on the second and last day of the match against the New South Wales Southern District's side and in that time Dick Pollard got the ball lift awkwardly on a somewhat lively pitch and had four top batsmen back in the pavilion with only ten runs on the board. One run later more rain prevented further play before lunch.

Walter Hammond had declared M.C.C.'s first innings closed at the overnight total of 465 for eight wickets before play began.

QUEENSLAND BEAT S. AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE, Dec. 28 (Reuter):—Queensland gained a first innings win against South Australia in the Sheffield Shield match which ended today, dismissing the rivals for 293 after their score of 401. The match was restricted to three days as rain prevented play on the opening day.

Vinoo Withdraws From Lancashire League Agreemcnt

LONDON, Dec. 27 (Reuter): Vinoo Mankad, the brilliant Indian all-rounder, has withdrawn from the agreement to play for Castleton Moor, Central Lancashire League Club next season.

Mankad has informed the Club that he may be chosen to tour Australia with the Indian team next winter and if he came to England he would be away from India about twelve months, thus missing the chance.

Ranji Trophy

MADRAS-MYSORE MATCH

MADRAS, Dec. 28, (API): The four-day match between Madras and Mysore in the first round in the Inter-Provincial Cricket Tournament for the Ranji Trophy began today on the M.C.C ground at Chepauk.

Batting first Madras made 209 in the first knock. M. J. Gopalan (53) and N. J. Venkatesan (29) being top scorers. Patia took 4 wickets for 58 and Inderjit 3 for 64

Stumps were drawn with the Mysore First innings score at 46 for the loss of three wickets (Frank hit wicket making 33 and Syamsunder retired 52 being top scorers.)

Bombay Eves Win In Table Tennis Championship

MADRAS, Dec. 28, (A. P. I.): Bombay won the Ladies Inter-Provincial Table Tennis Championship this morning, when they beat Bengal by three matches to nil.

In the men's event Bengal went down before Madras by five matches to three.

In the Bombay-Holkar match, though Holkar lost by three matches, Jall Godrej of Holkar defeated the Kapadia Brothers of Bombay.

V Sivaraman's grand effort for Andhra could not save them against Mysore who won by one match.

SANTOSH MEMORIAL SOCCER: DELHI BEATS TRAVANCORE

BANGALORE, Dec. 27 (A. P. I.): Delhi beat Travancore by three goals to one in the quarter finals of the Inter-Provincial Football Tournament for the Santosh Memorial Trophy today. All the three Delhi goals were scored in the second half.

BOMBAY RACES

Jarabub Surprises In Brabourne Cup

Punters Fare Disastrously Again

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday

Enthusiastic punters experienced a disastrous day at Mahaluxmi, to-day, when the programme of the Fifth Day was decided. Most of the firm favourites even failed to figure in the frame. This has given a substantial lead to the thriving bookmakers.

The Gwalior stable drew a blank in the day, and a couple of their candidates sorely disappointed large followings; and in the day's chief event, the Gwalior-owned Alijah, who suffered from a indifferent start, soon got in terms with the other contestants, but failed to do anything at the critical time.

Khodoo Irani was compensated for his lean season at Poona with a rich double through Cougar and Badir Zaina.

Objections have become very frequent this season. There was one today in the First Division of the Pali Hill Plates by the runner-up Philita, against Blue Arrow, but again it was overruled.

Grace in the Third Division of the Pali Hill Plate and Mighty Atom in the Bangalore Plate are the most impressive performers. Both lost several lengths at the kick-off, and their performances when running up to the winners in their respective events are noteworthy.

Ten punters solved the treble event pool. Each ticket returned Rs. 8,588.

The following are the results:—

THE PALI HILL PLATE Division III—Distance 7 furlongs

M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's JADUGAR 8-9 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. F. H. Mehta's GRACE 8-6 Virsingh 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's DU BARRY 8-6 Kan Singh 3
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's TORRENT 8-6 Amir Khan 4

Not run: Blue Grass, Big Three, Begum Para, Lady Beautiful.

Won by: 3/4 length 1 length, 1/2 length.

Time 1 minute 30/5 seconds.

Winner trained by: Talib

Favourite: Marie Montez

Tote paid: Win Rs. 84. Places Rs. 29. Rs. 86 and Rs. 23.

THE PALI HILL PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Nariman R. Sukhia's EMBARKATION 8-6 P Khade 1
M/s. F. G. Travers and V Rosenthal's GLEAMING 8-9 Khalil 2
Mr. S. F. Hasnain's ZANZAVAT 8-6 Duffi 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's LAKHA RANI 8-6 Raffaele 4

Not run: Chin-Chu-Chow, Damayanti, Sun Monster, Amir Elahi, Freewill, Suraj, Wellesley, Bathing Beauty Dainty Dinky, Palmy Days.

Won by: 3/4 length sh hd, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 3 seconds.

Winner trained by: Dinshaw.

Favourite. Gleaming

Tote paid: Win Rs. 67. Places Rs. 20 Rs. 14 and Rs. 44.

THE BANGALORE PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A S Motabhoy's DANCING MISS 8-0 Raffaele 1
Maharaja of Idar's MIGHTY ATOM 7-11 B Duffy 2
Miss G K Mamajiwalla's JAWAHIR 8-11 Kheemsingh 3
Mr P B Avasia's EN AVANT 9-1 Bhoor Singh 4

Not run: Artistic, Usha, High Hopes, Near Image, The Judge and Duke of Ramgarh.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 28 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 24 and Rs. 25

Trainer: Moosa.

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs

Rajya Ratna M C Patel's BLUE ARROW 8-9 Jones 1
Mr Habib I Rahimtoola's PHILITA 8-6 Duffy 2
Mr R J Gazdar's GAME BID 8-9 Virsingh 3
Messrs Abid H Doctor and E I Sargon's WHISPERING 8-9 Spackman 4

Not run: Valiant Prince Patent Bid My Pet, Mahashivratri. Snehprabha and Kamlesh Kumar.

Won by: Short head, 3 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 28 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 74. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 19 and Rs. 32

Trainer: K M Patel.

THE BORIVLI PLATE.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Mr Diamond's KEEN BOY 7-9 Cunningham 1
The Rani of Jasdan's MAHABLESHWAR 8-9 Hassanally 2
Mr F S Kerr's TURF STAR 8-9 Kasbekar 3
Mr Sion F Nessim's MARDAN 8-6 Bhoor Singh 4

Not run: Ashok Kumar, Miss Gwalior and Boswell.

Won by: Head, Short head, Short head.

Time: 2 minutes 49 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 20 and Rs. 18

Trainer: Buckley.

THE SWINDON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr R S Irani's COUGAR 8-5 H Singh 1
The Chief of Patdi's LATA 8-2 Evans 2
Mr F S Kerr's CROMWELL 8-1 Raffaele 3
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's VALETTA 9-2 Jones 4

Not run: Little Caesar, Saskatchewan, Roshni, Side Kick, Rose of Gwalior, Stars and Stripes, Sudan Bridge and Fireside Chat.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 4 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 41 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 101. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18

Trainer: K H Irani.

THE BRABOURNE CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr U S Dhariwal's JARABUB 7-11 West 1
Mr A S Tyebjee's EASTERN JEST 7-4 Raut 2
Rao Bahadur D A Surve's WONDERFUL 7-9 Raffaele 3
Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR 8-13 Jones 4

Not run: Byculla, Mahboob, Rajput Warrior.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, 3/4 length.

Time: 2 minutes 8 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs 225. Places Rs. 45, Rs. 24 and Rs. 19.

Trainer: Northmore

THE RIDGE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Naji Nessim Cohen's BADIR ZAINA 7-10 Fahad 1
Mr. and Mrs. Panjab's GOLDEN QUEST 8-4 Mullsingh 2
Mrs E Reuben's MANNAWI 9-0 Summersingh 3
Mr P Narayansingh's MIKHLIF JABIR 7-4 Kasbekar 4

Not run: Miss Irene, Wellington, Assaf Mahmud, Scarlet, Yisir al Arab and Ala Honak.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 86. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 20.

Trainer: K H Irani.

TEAMS FOR CALCUTTA CRICKET MATCH

BOMBAY, Dec 28 (API): The teams for the Third Festival Match to be played in Calcutta between the India in England XI and the Rest of India XI which commences on December 31 are as follows:—

INDIA-IN-ENGLAND

1 V. M Merchant (Captain) 2 D. D. Hindlekar 3 L. Amarnath 4 S Mushtaq Ali 5 V. S. Hazare 6 R. S. Mody 7 S. Banerjee 8 C. S. Nayudu 9 S. W. Sohini 10 Vinoo Mankad 11 S G. Shinde

RESERVES: Gul Mohamed and C. T. Sarwate

REST OF INDIA

1 H. H. Maharaja Coochbihar (Captain) 2 Maharajkumar Balendu Shah (U.P.) 3 N. Choudhary (Bengal 4 D. G. Phadkar (Bombay) 5 Fazul Mahmud (N.I.C.A) 6 N Chatterjee (Bengal) 7 G Kishenchand (Kathiawar) 8 K. M. Rangnekar (Bombay) 9 H R. Adhikari (Baroda) 10 K S. Ranvirsinghji (Nawanagar) 11 S. K. Girdhari (Kathiawar)

RESERVE: P Sen.

Teams For A.-I. S. Cricket Tourney

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28, (A P. I.): The following are the rival teams for the final of the All-India Schools Cricket Tournament, commencing tomorrow at 10-30 a.m. at the Willingdon Pavilion:

BOMBAY: Rane (Capt.) Abdulla Khan, Tofique Abdul Kadar, Joshi Shastri Damnia Dongre Bhatia, Jagsia Kirtikar and Dalvi (12th).

SIND: Ram (Capt.), Kishan, Devanha Gulabial Lachu DeSouza, Chandu, Temkar Hashu, Raza, Tuauffque and Dayal (12th).

NAYUDU XI ALL OUT FOR 333

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

In the second day of the Col. Nayudu Jubilee Festival match, the Nayudu XI were all out for 333 runs. C. K. and C. S. Nayudu disappointed the crowd by being cheaply dismissed for 30 and 6 runs respectively to mediocore bowling. Kunzru captured 5 wickets for 83 runs. S. Banerjee got one wicket for 66 runs. The Mushtaq Ali XI faired badly on field. At close of play Mashtaq Ali XI had scored 18 runs for loss of one wicket, Nimbalkar batting 42.

KUNZRU'S FINE BOWLING FOR MUSHTAQ'S ELEVEN

NAGPUR, Dec. 27. (A.P.I.): Resuming their unfinished first innings on the second day of the festival match in celebration of C. K. Nayudu's Golden Jubilee C. K. Nayudu's Eleven met with initial disaster losing Sarwate, C. S. Nayudu and C. K. Nayudu for the addition of only 83 runs to the overnight total. Arjun and Narasing Rao, who were associated for the seventh wicket, however, gave a grand stand, defying the bowling and the pair added 107 runs. The whole side however was out for 333 runs by tea time Fielding to-day was bad and a number of dropped catches accounted for the big total. Kunzru carried the bowling honours of the day capturing 5 wickets for 83 runs.

Mushtaq Ali's Eleven went in for their second innings after tea and when stumps were drawn for the day, they had made 48 runs for the loss of one wicket.

DAVIS CUP

MELBOURNE, Dec. 28, (Reuter): The final singles in the Davis Cup Challenge round between the United States andd Australia here have been postponed until Monday, as a heavy thunderstorm broke half an hour before play was due to begin today. The United States have already won the trophy, having a decisive 3-0 lead in the tie.

INCREASE IN SUGAR QUOTA

It is reported that the sugar quota available for export from India to Afghanistan has been increased from 4,320 tons to 7,200 tons for 1946-47. Besides the Government quota of imported textile goods under all the licences Indian merchants living in Peshawar and Baluchistan would henceforth be bound to sell their textile goods to the Agent of Afghanistan as a result of the successful termination of negotiations between the Afghan Ministry of National Economy and the Government of India.

It is possible that Afghanistan may also be permitted to import gur from India.

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France Determined To Keep Her Empire

WILL USE GUNS AND AIRPLANES IF NECESSARY

REVOLT SPREADS TO SOUTHERN INDO-CHINA

PARIS, Dec. 28, (A.P.A.): France will use guns and airplanes, if necessary, to keep her empire. The fighting in northern Indo-China, where Vietnamese nationalists want to set up an independent state, has hastened what most Frenchmen felt was an overdue clarification.

Including most political leaders, they are willing to give their colonials greater freedom. With the possible exception of the Communists, however, few are ready to give up control of 3,731,400 square miles of the earth's surface and the administration of 70,000,000 white, black and brown colonial peoples.

Much of France's economy is tied up with remote colonies. Her famous pre-war luxury soap industry, for example, depended upon fats from cocoanut palm islands. Many colonial products are even more important to France—rubber and rice, both from Indochina, are two.

For practical as well as sentimental reasons Frenchmen want to keep their overseas territories tied to the homeland. In the past two years France has established a "French Union" form of Government, giving colonies varying degrees of self-rule, abolished forced labour in all colonies and proposed the creation of an Indochinese federation.

The new constitution provided for a third house in France's legislature for colonial representatives, but France has not discarded arms as an instrument of policy. Leon Blum, socialist premier of the present Interim Government, and widely known for his humanistic views, approved the use of force by French troops against Vietnamese nationalists.

France has been handicapped by the lack of a permanent government since the liberation, but that will be changed in January when a permanent Government takes office. Even under these difficulties, her colonial policies have taken form.

COLONIES

France's list of colonies is long. It includes 154,000 square miles of uninhabited area around the magnetic south pole.

In all the populous ones—Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Madagascar and Indochina—the native peoples have been demanding increased freedom.

The French want to negotiate after her permanent government takes over. In the meantime, the French evidently plan to meet force with force.

PLANES FOR TROOPS

Traffic on all Indo-China domestic airlines has been suspended by order of the French authorities. All available planes are being reserved for the transportation of troops, the French news agency said today in a despatch from Saigon.

REVOLT SPREADS

The colonial revolt spread yesterday to Southern Indo-China, taking a toll of 24 civilians including women and children, killed in a series of Christmas night highway attacks in the vicinity of Saigon.

Studying the night highway attacks French military officials interpreted them as an effort on the part of Viet Nam partisans to cut communications throughout Southern Cochin China perhaps as a preliminary to an all-out attack similar to those in Tonkin.

French officials said three grenades had been exploded in Saigon on Thursday. Armed detachments patrolled the city streets and even French military personnel out after 10 p.m. were arrested. Highways entering the city were closely guarded

Agents— Messrs. LAVCHAND VARAJDAS & Co. Princess Street, Bombay 2.

PLANNING DEPT.

Advisory Board Opposes Re-Creation

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28: The Planning Advisory Board, I learn, has completed its work and will shortly submit its report to Government of India. The Board, it appears, is opposed to the re-creation of the Planning Department, but would like a Planning Development Board functioning, directly under the Cabinet. The Board also has made recommendations relating to priorities, not only on the subject, but in regard to various divisions of the subject itself.

First priority is given to industries, including agriculture, essentially required for the Defence of India. Special emphasis is laid on raw materials and particularly coal. The Government, it urged, should make special efforts to make raw materials available in adequate quantities.

BACK HOME FROM U. S. A.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 (A.P.I.): Mr. R. N. Bannerjee, Secretary Commonwealth Relations Dept., Mr R. M. Deshmukh, India's former High Commissioner in S. Africa and Mr. C. S. Jha returned to Delhi this morning after attending the U.N.O. Assembly in America.

Aruna with the gentlemen of the press.

Behind 'Iron Curtain' In Indian States

Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali On People's Struggle For Freedom

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Princely India functions behind an iron curtain of repression, and misery, said Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali addressing Bombay journalists this morning on her recent tour of Kashmir, Hyderabad and other Indian States.

"While the voiceless people are suffering immensely, the press in these States is not doing its duty. All the news agencies are heavily subsidised. The peoples' struggle is represented as a minor version of the communal troubles now going on in British India," she said.

The press had a duty to perform and that was to tell the people what was really happening in Hyderabad and Kashmir, especially, where individual liberty was being threatened.

Mrs. Asaf Ali expressed the view that the "time for diplomacy in our dealings with the Princes and Princelings is gone." The issue had to be faced roundly before it was too late. "Such is the enthusiasm of the States peoples that not even the Congress can stem the rising tide of rebellion."

UNWANTED CONSTITUTION

Speaking of Hyderabad, she said that the "present oligarchic and semi-feudal rule of the Nizam" was disliked. The argument that sovereignty vested only in the 15 per cent Muslim minority of the State and was expressed in the person and throne of the Nizam was resented by the mass of the people who hungered for something tangible and real to satisfy the thirst for true freedom to fashion their lives along channels of progress and prosperity. Similarly, the predominantly Muslim State of Kashmir represented an identical festering sore of feudalism and landlordism. In both the States, the police and the military had carried on ruthless repression against the poor and defenceless peasantry. In Hyderabad, the new constitution imposed recently had been rejected unequivocally by the State Congress. Reactionary and completely inadequate as a democratic measure ensuring responsible government, these reforms had sought to enthrone autocracy "through a plutocratic ruling caste." The elections, held under these "reforms" were almost totally boycotted by the people under the leadership of the State Congress.

"Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnatak districts, within the Nizam's dominions are already thinking in terms of unification with their counterparts in British Indian territories. The picture of an independent, sovereign, and Republican India fascinates them and appeals to their ardent nationalism," Aruna Asaf Ali said.

The people of the States recognised the fact that the ruler was subservient to the Political Department and the British Resident who were subtly and indirectly fomenting trouble in one form or other. The masses visualised the possibility of making common cause with their compatriots in British India for "a final onslaught on foreign domination"

PRINCES' ROLE

After the December 6 statement of the British Government the States had refused to come into the Constituent Assembly if the League did not come in also. The Princes do not want to transfer paramountcy to a Free India. They wanted to weaken the Centre.

Mrs. Asaf Ali refuted the allegation that the States peoples' movement was "communal". It was a widespread upheaval broadbased on popular discontent. As regards the attitude of the Socialist groups within the States Congresses, they wanted the immediate establishment of responsible Government. The question of the liquidation of the rulers did not arise.

12 STABBED IN CITY ON SATURDAY

BOMBAY, Dec, 28 (A.P.I.): The Director of Publicity, Bombay, in a press note issued late at night says:

"Twelve stabbings were reported on Saturday from Dongri, Queen's Road neighbourhood, Nagpada, Byculla, Lal Baug, Lower Parel and Parel areas. Three of the victims died later.

"Eighteen persons, including an assailant, were arrested in connection with the stabbings in the Queen's Road neighbourhood, Nagpada, Lal Baug areas.

"Three incidents of arson of a minor character, one of acid throwing in which two persons received burns were reported from Lal Baug, Kalbadevi and Agripada areas.

CONCRETE SYMBOLS OF AIMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

TRIVANDRUM Dec. 28, (API): "This was an appropriate and concrete symbol of the aims and achievements of education whose range was infinite and to whose output one could never cry halt. The contents of this exhibition are designed not only to present a variety of our educational activity but also its thoughtful regard for kindling and satisfying the interest of visitors of diverse grades and ages" said H H. the Elaya, Raja of Travancore declaring open this morning in the presence of nearly 800 delegates from all parts of India, including Indian states, the Educational Exhibition organised in connection with the 22nd All-India Educational Conference in Nandavanam grounds

Inviting His Highness the Elaya Raja to open the Exhibition Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar Chairman of the Reception Committee, pointed out that the Exhibition represented the activities and possibilities of scholastic activity in the State.

PICKETER AT SWADESHI STORES ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

One of the picketers at the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores was arrested by the police this morning.

COUNCIL OF STATE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 (A.P.I.): It is notified that next session of the Council of State will commence on Feb. 17 1947.

Two Air Crashes In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27, (Reuter). Forty-four people are feared to be dead as a result of two air crashes in this area.

A search party today discovered the charred remains of a Western Airlines airliner lost on Christmas Eve, which had crashed into Laguna mountain, Southern California. All the 12 people aboard were killed.

A Marine Corps transport, which crashed near Mount Shasta has not yet been located. Thirty-two people who were aboard are presumed dead.

11 Killed In Air Crash

SHANNON AIRPORT, Dec. 28: (Reuter) Elven people are feared to have been killed in a crash this morning on an island in River Fergus of a Transworld Airline Constellation Liner from Paris when it was approaching the Shannon airport.

Fergus is a tributary of the river Shannon and is two miles across difficult country from the airport. The crash occurred at 2-15 a.m. GMT.

CULTURAL LIFE AND GOOD GOVERNMENT

C. R. Stresses Importance Of Saner Living

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27. (API.) The increased interest in culture was a good omen and a thing appropriate to the present time, said Mr C. Rajagopalachari Education Member of the Interim Government opening the Asiatic Art and Cultural Conference here today.

The Conference which was organised by the Calcutta Art Society was attended among other prominent persons by U Saw a member of the Burma Government Dr. C W. W. Kannangara Education Minister, Ceylon and Dr. S. M Razavi former Minister of Iran. The Maharaj Dhiraj of Burdwan presided.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar referred to the attempts that were being made to bring about cultural unity in Asia as a contribution towards the cultural unity of the world. Whether there was more wisdom in Asiatic culture or in European culture he could not say, but people in Europe were having doubts regarding the beauty of their own culture.

Dwelling on the connection between cultural life and good Government Mr. Rajagopalachariar said unless there is a good state there cannot be a good life. That was where the importance of politics come in. If we do not achieve happiness, there was no object in having a constitution. Constitution making was only a step towards human happiness. If they did not have the right culture no constitution in the world would make them happy.

Concluding, Rajagopalachariar said "those who try to serve art and culture are doing a great service. Those who are interested in the revival of the general happiness of the country must take interest in this work of renovating re-uniting and re-establishing the ancient culture of this land.

Mr. Rajagopalachari is flying back to Delhi tomorrow morning.

Guerillas Burn Macedonian Village

ATHENS Dec. 27 (Reuter): Two hundred guerillas burned the Macedonian village of Phytia near Verria and massacred its inhabitants including women and children, according to a telegram received by the Greek Ministry of Public Order to-day.

It is reported that the guerillas first attacked a small garrison of gendarmes of the village on Christmas eve and the fight lasted into Christmas day when the guerillas forced their may into the village. Gendarmes reinforceed counter-attacked on Christmas day and reoccupied the village which the guerillas had reduced to ruins. The retreating guerillas took their dead and wounded with them and also some villagers who had joined in the defence of the village. One gendarme was killed and four are known to have been wounded.

The Ministry of Public Order today also issued a report from Salonika that a strong band of guerillas attacked a gendarmerie post at Eptalophos consisting of 13 men. In a three and a half hours' fight, the gendarmes succeeded in repelling the attackers until reinforcements arrived. The gendarmes had three men killed and three wounded while the guerillas had two killed and several wounded.

32-PAGE BOOKLET

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MENACE OF PRIVATE ARMIES IN BURMA

COMMUNISTS OUT TO SMASH ELECTIONS EVEN BY RESORT TO ARMS

RANGOON, DEC. 27 (DELAYED) (APA): THANKIN THAN TUN, PRESIDENT OF THE BURMA COMMUNIST PARTY, DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW TONIGHT HIS FORCES "ARE DETERMINED TO SMASH THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS WE WILL SEE TO IT THAT THEY DO NOT TAKE PLACE."

His statement, which he coupled with a warning that his self-styled "red Army" forces are prepared for all eventualities including bloodshed, fell upon an atmosphere of swiftly mounting tension in this politically disturbed and war-battered land.

The Communists, demanding immediate independence for Burma and postponement of the elections until independence is achieved are at loggerheads over political ideologies and strategies with the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, which is the majority party in the Government.

The A.F.P.F.L., which maintains a uniformed and trained organisation patterned along military lines, also has been voicing militant demands for independence and is committed to plans for an election next March. It has threatened to quit the Government unless Britain grants a number of its demands not later than January 31 but has accepted the recent British invitation to participate in Conferences in London seeking an amicable settlement of Burma's political future. The A.F.P.F.L. will be represented in the London meeting by Aung San, Ba Pe and Thakin Mya.

The tension in Burma finds both the Communists and the A.F.P.F.L., actively campaigning to raise funds with which to finance their "civilian armies" and to pay for what they call their struggles to free Burma from imperialism.

The Communists are to raise Rs. 50,00,000. Their ...wers distributing Burmese language pamphlets urging the populace to contribute, shout such slogans as "with this money we'll not only drive out the British but also Aung San"

In an interview at his home, Thankin Than Tun said the Communists hope to raise the fund by the end of January.

He spoke of a forthcoming "battle" but declined to say what form it would take, although he said the Communist forces which call themselves "Red Army" were disciplined and ready for what may come.

At present, he said, the Communists are confining their activities to sponsoring mass demonstrations and attempting to initiate strikes throughout the country to show their opposition to British rule.

A.F.P.F.L. TO INTENSIFY STRUGGLE

The A.F.P.F.L. is campaigning to raise an "independence fund" of Rs. 15,00,00 by January 15. It has published statements proclaiming its intentions to employ the funds in an intensified struggle for independence.

The British Government, calling Burma leaders to confer in London in early January announced it would seek some orderly approach to the solution of this country's political problems including the demands for independence. The subject of the proposed elections likely will receive much discussion in these meetings. The Communist group is not represented in the Burma delegation to these meetings.

Dr. Ba Maw, former Premier of Burma, recently expressed fears that "disastrous" civil warfare might mark any election if it were held while rival parties controlled what he described as large private armies.

North Arakan Leader Demands Self-Determination

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27 (API): Maulvi Zahiruddin Ahmad who was the President of the Republic of Buthidaung from June 1942 to September 1942 and of the Republic of Maungdaw till December 1942 at the time of the Japanese assault on India urged in a statement today that the people of north Arakan should be given the right of self-determination and that a plebiscite should be held to determine whether that "Muslim area" continue to be in Burma or should be joined to Bengal.

The Maulvi said that 99 per cent of the north Arakan population had close cultural racial and religious affinities with the people of Chittagong but none with the Burmans. "In fact" he said "our bitter experience is that the Burmans are hostile to us. This was proved when after the withdrawal of the British in 1942, The Muslims suffered a mass massacre. It was then that we had organised ourselves in our little Republic and entered into a bitter armed struggle with our enemies".

WILL U SAW AGREE?

Maulvi Zahiruddin, who was replying to a recent statement of U Saw, former Prime Minister of Burma said that in December 1942 after their return to Burma, the British proclaimed north Arakan to be a Muslim area, but later the area was again made over to Burma. "Our future in Burma", the Maulvi continued, "is dark, and slow but certain death faces our people there. Will U Saw and his colleagues in the Interim Government of Burma agree to a plebiscite?

This is the time when the constitution of India as well as that of Burma are being fundamentally revised. H.M.G. have called a Conference of Burmese leaders. This is the right moment for the settlement of this vexed question. We hope our cause will be taken up by India as well as by H.M.G."

HOME RULE FOR BURMA

State Dept., Welcomes Br. Invitation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, (UPI): The State Department has just issued a statement welcoming the British Government's invitation to Burmese leaders to discuss plans for granting independence to the Burmese.

"The State Department," the statement said "welcomes Mr Attlee's invitation to Burmese political leaders to come to London to discuss Burma's political future. The U. S. has very good friends in Burma, including those who have invaluable assistance to our troops in Burma in the campaign against the Japanese. In October 1946, the British gave the representative Burmese leaders important and responsible posts in the Burmese Government, and it is our confident hope that the London talks will result in further progress towards the agreed goal of full self-government."

MAUNGDAW AND CHITTAGONG

Burma Muslims' Protest Against Annexation

RANGOON, Dec. 28, (A. P. A.): The All-Burmese Muslim Conference, which concluded its sessions yesterday, adopted a resolution protesting against the Chittagong Muslims', proposal to annex Maungdaw to Chittagong.

By another resolution the Conference demanded complete independence for Burma.

The Conference also protested against the continuance of the post of Adviser on Indian affairs to the Governor of Burma. This post, a resolution declared, entailed unnecessary expenditure to Burmese revenues.

LEFT WING PARTIES MUST UNITE

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27 (API): An appeal to all the revolutionary groups in India to join hands on a common platform and work out a revolutionary programme for the liberation of the country was made by Sardar Mota Singh President of the All-India Nationalist Sikh Party, and President of the Punjab Forward Bloc talking to pressmen this evening.

STERLING DISCUSSIONS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 (A.P.I.): The forthcoming preliminary discussions on India's sterling balances will be held at the Secretariat, and not at the Ministerial level and may last fortnight. The object will be to find a basis for the actual negotiations which are likely to take place at a higher level later.

N. I. P.'S FIRST OFFER

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TAXI CRASHES INTO SEA BASIN

Two Passengers And Driver Drowned

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The second Yuletide tragedy in the City occurred in the early hours of this morning when the Chief Officer of a ship berthed in the Bombay harbour, his lady friend and the driver of the taxi in which they were returning from a "night-out" were killed when the automobile crashed into the sea-basin at No. 12 Princess Dock.

It appears that Chief Officer Thige, a European member of the crew of the vessel s.s. "Jehangir" which was to sail this morning, was returning with the lady who is identified as Mrs. E. Brown of Matunga in taxi No. BMT 357, driven by Akbar Samadkhan, at 3 o'clock in the morning.

On the taxi nearing the basin in which the ship is moored, it is learnt it mounted one of the dock walls as a front tyre burst flat while the vehicle was in speed. The tyre-burst made the car skid in such an erratic way that it shot right into the sea basin alongside, and the three occupants were drowned instantly as the taxi plunged into the waters in a sudden and uncontrollable death-leap.

Persons inside the docks who heard the noise caused by the car's crash-dive, immediately organised rescue operations.

Divers were summoned to comb the waters where the taxi foundered but till six o'clock their ceaseless search brought no results.

Only as the sun rose did they succeed in bringing out the dead bodies of the two passengers and the driver.

The identity of the woman has not been clearly established yet but from clues found in her vanity bag which was recovered clenched in her hands it is surmised that she came from Matunga.

S. I. Minoo Vazifdar of the Yellowgate Police is investigating the causes of the accident.

The "Jehangir" which should have sailed with this morning's tide is understood to be delayed due to the unexpected loss of its Chief Officer.

New Govt. Promissory Notes

BOMBAY, Friday: "New Government Promissory Notes issued in lieu of Government Securities of 3½ per cent non-terminable loans lodged for conversion upto 25th September 1946, will be ready for delivery from Monday the 30th December 1946" says a Reserve Bank announcement.

Applicants who have not as yet taken delivery of new Government Promissory Notes lodged for conversion upto 16th September 1946 are again requested to present the official receipts issued to them duly discharged over the counter of the Public Debt Office and take delivery of the new scrip.

Reduction In Wheat Ration

Government of Bombay has decided to reduce with effect from December 29, 1946, the quantity of wheat admissible to ration card holders and ration permit holders in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District. With effect from that date out of the weekly quantum of 3-1/8 seers of all combined rationed foodgrains admissible to an adult card holder the maximum proportion of wheat admissible to him per week will be 1-1/4 seer (of which not more than 5/8 seer can be taken in wheat grain whereas wheat flour can be taken to the full extent). The maximum for rice barley and maize will however continue as at present, i.e. 1 seer of rice of all varieties and 3-1/8 seers of each of barley and maize for an adult card holder.

Heavy Manual Labourers will be able to get with effect from December 29 1946 out of their weekly supplementary ration of 1 seer wheat up to 3/8 seer (of which not more than 3/16 seer can be taken in wheat grain whereas wheat flour can be taken to the full extent). The maximum proportion for rice, barley and maize will however continue as at present i.e 1/4 seer of rice of all varieties and 1 seer of each of barley and maize.

The necessary notification amending the City of Bombay Rationing Regulation 1942 and the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulation 1943 is being published in Part 1 of the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary of December 28, 1946.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON ENGINE DRIVER

Thrown Out From Running Train & Looted?

On December 24 when after his work at Kalyan as Engine driver Mr. Godrej N. Unwalla was returning to Bombay at about 11 p.m. He was travelling in a 2nd class compartment. Along with him were three British Soldiers. When the train left Kalyan one of them approached him and wanted to know the correct time and he told him the time from his gold wrist-watch. All of a sudden one of the soldiers assaulted him from behind and other two joined him and gave him severe beating on the head and on the body. As a result he became almost unconscious and was unable to pull the alarm chain. The soldiers then threw him out of the compartment between Dombivali and Diva.

When Mr Unwalla regained consciousness after a time, with great difficulty he crawled out of danger. He was picked up at 7-30 a.m. next morning by a local train and taken to Thana. He was removed to Civil Hospital there.

Thence he has been taken to the Parsee General Hospital and is suffering from fracture of the right thigh and with multiple injuries on head and different parts of the body.

The soldiers removed from his person a gold wrist-watch, three gold studs, a ten-rupee note and other articles.

5-YEAR PLAN FOR TAMILNAD

All-Round Development Contemplated

MADRAS Dec. 27 (API.) A decision to appoint a subcommittee to draw up a five year plan for the all round development of Tamilnad was taken at a meeting of the Tamilnad Congress Working Committee today.

The Committee also passed a resolution condemning the attitude of the British Government in acting contrary to their previously declared policy towards framing a free constitution for India and expressed the hope that the Constituents Assembly would complete its task with the support of the people disregarding all impediments.

BIHAR COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES

2,475 Persons Arrested Altogether

PATNA, Dec. 27 (API.) The total number of arrests made in connection with the communal disturbances in Bihar so far is 1,394 Hindus and 81 Muslims, it is officially stated.

A press note issued by the Director of Publicity Government of Bihar says that the C.I.D has assumed control of all cases arising out of the last communal disturbances. Beside the Special Officer 18 temporary Deputy Superintendents of Police 8 C.I.D Inspectors of Police and thirteen Sub-Inspectors of police are assisting the District Police in the investigation of cases. More Sub-Inspectors of Police are being drafted for special work in connection with the investigation of cases.

Until December 23 1946 1 997 cases arising out of communal disturbances had been reported at the various police stations in the affected areas.

PUNJAB FOODGRAINS CONTROL ORDER

LAHORE, Dec. 27 (API): The Punjab Government have issued an order entitled 'the Punjab District (Land Holders) Foodgrains Control Order' which directs the landholders in the province to maintain an account of their stocks of wheat grain and barley. A provision for the forfeiture of the stocks is made for the contravention of this order.

PUNITIVE POLICE FOR PUNJAB

LAHORE, Dec. 27 (API): The Punjab Government have decided to post punitive police for one year at Rohtak which was the scene of a recent communal riot.

Likewise extra police will also be posted at Solanda Naran Mariala and Thatta villages in Attock District.

ALL-INDIA CO-OP CONFERENCE POSTPONED

LAHORE, Dec 27 (API): The All-India Co-operative Conference which was to be held at Madras on January 7 and 8 has been postponed indefinitely, says the Secretary of the All India Co-operative Institutes Association.

GHAFFAR KHAN ARRIVES IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Dec. 27 (API): Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna returned to Peshawar after attending the meeting of the Constituent Assembly at Delhi.

India's Representative In Ceylon

CHANGE OF OFFICE ADDRESS.

The Office of the Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon now situated in Wellawatte has been removed to premises No 29-1/11 and 14 Gaffoor Buildings, Main Street, Fort (First floor). The new telephone number is 2854. The Office of the Welfare Officer for Indian Seamen is also located in the same office.

PLIGHT OF GOA DEPORTEES

BOMBAY, Dec. 28 (A.P.I.): The Goa National Congress, Bombay, has received a message from Port Said saying that the condition of the four deportees from Goa who are on way to Portugal is "very bad." The four political leaders of Goa who have been sentenced to deportation are Dr. Ramrao Hegde, Mr. Fanchu Loyola, Mr. Purshottam Kakodkar and Mr. Lakshmikant Bhembre.

The message says that these deportees have neither warm clothes to withstand the severe winter nor do they have any money to get their bare necessities. The cruiser "Bartholomeu Dias" in which the deportees are being taken is expected to reach Lisbon on January 5.

CHARGED FOR RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Karim Ratanshi, who was arrested by the Bombay City Police on Friday for the alleged offence of receiving stolen property worth about Rs. 10,000, was produced before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, today. So far property valued at Rs. 5,000 has been recovered. He was ordered to be released on bail on a sum of Rs. 5,000.

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Let us talk it over

These days we hear so much about the divergent cultures of the Hindus and Muslims of India! Yet one must own that both of them do have in common, the trait of hospitality. And what is hospitality, if not a sign of great culture?

To-day however it is not my intention to prove on the basis of this premises, that Muslims and Hindus have the same culture because they have a common cultural trait. That would be bad logic and whoever did say that logic is the strong point of a woman? Nay, too much of logic, on the other hand, is proving to be a weakness with men! After all, great world problems cannot be solved by logic alone. But that's beside the point. Let me turn to the subject proper.

Indian hospitality has become proverbial almost the world over. It has been so with us from the days of legendary plenty and can often be met with even in these times of unending scarcity. Was it ever confined to the palaces and mansions of the rich? Never! It was equally at home in the huts and homes of the poor as well. And why not? Because, there is something very humane, or one might as well say, human—about this virtue! Who on earth doesn't want to please others if they can be trusted to speak highly about one? At the same time it cannot be denied that there is something wholesome about the desire to share one's joys and comforts with a guest or a casual visitor. The peculiarity about our hospitality lies in subordinating our needs or conveniences to that of the stranger. Do we ever expect him 'to do as the Romans while in Rome'? We try to feed and entertain the guest in the best possible manner but many a times we overdo both to the great discomfort of his august person! And sometimes, instead of blessings, we invite upon ourselves curses from the departing guest.

*

With India attaining equal status with other free nations of the world, we shall be soon establishing diplomatic relations with many countries. Connoisseurs, writers, artists and travellers have been coming to this land since olden days, but now will also come statesmen, diplomats, experts, advisers, and so on. We shall therefore have to be very particular about the way we receive them and conduct them while they are here. Would it not be necessary for us to study the ways of life (foods, dress, customs, etc.) of the different peoples, if we wish to see that our visitors are comfortable? To keep up our high traditions of hospitality, we shall certainly have to do a lot more. But that does not mean that we should be too lavish or create a false sense of abundance—which has been a serious defect of an alien regime. But now we shall be the rightful hosts in this ancient land of ours and it will be a proud privilege to entertain our distinguished friends and visitors from abroad.

To be a good hostess is supposed to be a great feminine accomplishment in any society in the world. So here's a chance for our women! During the whole year we have had a good number of foreign visitors and not a few amongst them were women of standing. It was surprising to see some of the foreign delegates to the Women's Conference (last year) being left severely alone! One shudders to think what impressions the Swedish and Australian delegates must have formed about our hospitality while they were being shunted from one place to another in this very city of Bombay. I still fail to understand why none of our ladies bothered to see that they were at least accommodated in a decent hotel! Let's hope, the foreign delegates to the A.I.W.C. will have a better luck this time.

It appears we can learn something about hospitality from the land of the Kangaroo where our women delegates attended the Australian Women's Peace Conference. Kapila Khandwala and Mithan Lam were not only comfortably housed and lodged, but a number of receptions and functions were arranged in honour of them. Many facilities were given to them for their air-travel throughout the continent. And more important than all else, were the many opportunities they had to know the people and their problems and tell them a lot about India as well. Now then, isn't it high time, we became a bit more up-to-date in our ideas about hospitality which has been our precious heritage?

—*Leela.*

Our Health And Beauty Series:

Stretch And Swing The Waist

By Prunella Stack

In previous articles in this series I have stressed the importance of good posture and explained the way in which it can be achieved by learning how to breathe correctly, how to relax and how to train different parts of the body so that they may combine into one harmonious whole. Today I want to consider a very important factor in health and figure training—the **Waist.**

This region of the body is composed of many strong bands of muscle, with but a few bones; therefore it is capable of much extension and movement. In youth these qualities are evident; but all too often, later in life, the waist stiffens up and an unwelcome "spare tyre" appears, which restricts free movement and gives an appearance of age and heaviness to the whole physique. Then the slimness and suppleness of youth is lost. This need never happen. By regular daily training the waist can be helped to maintain its natural freedom of movement until quite late in life. In fact I have known grandmothers with waists as supple as those of their daughters!

Most Perfect Examples

How to set about such training? Well, first let us study the most perfect examples of beautiful physiques which we know—the ancient Greek statues. One of the best known—the Discobolus—illustrates to perfection the power and beauty of a well-trained waist. This statue depends for its line on the lift of the ribs out of waist, and the control and balanced movement of the hip region. Between these two points—the ribs and the hips—the waist is stretched and swings with freedom and strength.

Now let us relate this movement to everyday life. In sitting, standing or walking the ribs should always be kept in a state of slight expansion, as though raised above an imaginary line drawn round the waist. Breathing exercises will do much to help to achieve this effect. It cannot be accomplished by stiffening or raising the shoulders, or by holding the breath. You will get the "feel" of it if you stretch your arms high overhead and become conscious of how the ribs are then automatically lifted out of the waist.

Reach a little higher alternately with each hand, then lower your arms, 'keeping your ribs lifted', and at the same time draw your "tummy" gently in and up. Now you will have achieved the slight stretch of the waist which should become a habitual part of the way in which you sit, stand, walk or move. Having mastered this stretch you can then learn to swing the waist in many different movements which help to maintain and develop slimness and suppleness.

Natural Corset

Waist movements, combined with breathing exercises, are also the most important of any for training the figure and maintaining health. When performed correctly they bring a wonderful sense of exhilaration, for in the region of the waist lie many important internal organs, and exercise helps to maintain their efficiency and stimulate the whole system. From the point of view of appearance a slim waist is a 'sine qua non' for any good figure. But it should be achieved by natural means—'never' by tight lacing or restricting clothes. If either the foundation belt or brassiere is too tight the waist will become enlarged. The only type of corset which brings lasting slimness in this region is the "natural corset" of well-trained muscles which can stretch and swing with mobility and ease.

Here are some exercises for the waist which should be practised each day, if possible. In the early morning before an open window with no clothes on, is best, but if this is too spartan, any convenient five minutes during the day will do.

Side-Bend

Side-Bend

From a straight standing position bend to the side, as pictured, with one arm falling down the leg and the other sliding up below the armpit. Return to starting position, then bend to the other side. Take this eight times, stopping in between the side-bends, and then sixteen times swinging from side to side.

Waist-Roll

Kneeling, with the knees apart, feet together and hands on the hips (thumbs forward). Bend the body forward as far as you can go without overbalancing, then make a complete circle round—to the right side, back-bend, to the left side, and down to the forward position again. Repeat, circling to the left side first, four times alternately.

Waist-Stretching Lying

Lying flat on the floor, feet together, arms stretched overhead. Stretch the right arm upwards along the floor behind your head, as though you were trying to touch something just out of reach. At the same time stretch the right heel downwards along the floor, so that the whole of the right side of the body is stretched. Repeat with the left hand and heel—sixteen alternatively. Try not to hollow the back unduly.

Charter Of The Indian Children's Rights

PREPARED BY

Balkan-ji-Bari: The All-India Children's Association

Every child in India shall have the following rights which will help in his proper development and protection.

(1) The child shall live in a free land, in a free atmosphere and in a free environment; every opportunity for all round development shall be available to him, unhampered by any limitations of caste or creed.

(2) The child shall be provided with a happy home environment, free from fear and chastisments; he shall be adequately fed and clothed and brought up with love and understanding.

(3) The child and his mother shall be assured proper ante-natal, natal and post-natal care.

(4) The child shall receive at all stages of his growth upto adolescence adequate medical aid; his health and well-being shall be the prime concern of his parents or guardians and of the State.

(5) The child shall receive the best education to which his talent entitles him, and education that is both liberal and useful, and that prepares for good citizenship and service; his education shall be a first charge on the revenues of the State.

(6) The child has a right to play and recreation, and sufficient facilities for the purpose must be provided for him by the Schools and the Local Authorities.

(7) The child shall be protected by legislation exploitation in any form for the benefit of parents or guardians.

(8) The child who is backward or defective shall be provided with special institutions for his care and education.

(9) The child in the village shall have the same privileges and facilities that are assured to the city child.

In The Public Eye

Like her father, Princess Elizabeth is a keen stamp collector and in this informal picture, she is seen studying her album in her apartment in Buckingham Palace.

Anti-Indian Propaganda

"Call The Next Witness", By Philip Woodruff, Thacker and Co., Ltd. Bombay. Price Rs. 4-12-0 p.p. 283.

Books and novels depicting Indian life written by foreigners rarely do justice to this country, and "Call the next witness" is one more book of the kind. The story which is in the nature of a detective fiction deals with all and sundry elements constituting North Indian village life. A good portion of the book rakes up the scandals in the private affairs of individuals and caters to cheap sensationalism. No individual in the book is free from blemish except of course Christopher Tregard, the European District Magistrate!

Anti-Congress and communal bias has been woven in a subtle manner. Whoever has heard of Mahatma Gandhi's appeal for distilling salt from the sacred urine of the cow? (Sic) The exploits of an anti-Congress Khan Bahadur are lauded. "Early in the Congress revival of Civil Disobedience. in 1931, he (the Khan Bahadur) had announced that no Congress speakers would be permitted to hold meetings in Gosaini. The Congress Committe responded by sending a dozen of their workers with flags and Gandhi caps to spread Disobedience. They held no meeting. and went back with neither flags caps nor badges, but with backs of varying soreness. The Committee sent some more. who came back sorer still.. They (the Congress) broadcast an announcement of a monster meeting in Gosaini....He (the Khan Bahadur) told the enemy leaders that if they were not gone in five minutes he would disperse them. They did not go. He dispersed them by one magnificent charge... and the Congress fled leaving fifty wounded on the field."

How communal passion is stirred can be seen from the following conversation of two officers:—

Muhammad Ishaq:.... "Wait till you've been under a Hindu.' Salamatullah: "Aren't I now? And next door to a bania too!" He spat. ...."How can I go to a Kayasth (the Hindu caste of clerks and writers) and call him Sir?"

Md. Ishaq: "I know it is hard. It's bad enough with any Hindu; we were their masters once".....

Salamatullah ..... "How I hate them! Stinking of cow-dung, creeping and stinking — there's nothing they love but their fat bellies and their money and their scratching mangy monkeys and cow-dung." He spat again.

The book was written in 1935 but was not published until 1945. The first Indian edition was published only this year when India stands on the threshold of Independence. Unfortunately, what would have been good anti-Indian propaganda for the Tories in 1935, has lost much of its punch in the changed circumstances of India at present, although the bitter communal theme tends to keep up the old game of divide and rule.

K. A. C.

I. N. A.

I. N. A.—By Kusum Nair. Published by Padma Publishing House, Bombay. Price, As. 8.

This pretty little book, illustrated with sketches by P. S. Goray, is a children's version of an earlier book on the I. N. A. by the same author, and bearing the same title. While the book for adults was a factual, dry-as-dust report, the present one is an engagingly told story about the hapless I. N. A. There are two parts —the first, entirely dealing with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, whose dramatic escape from India and subsequent events leading finally to his emergence in Burma to head the I. N. A., is arrestingly narrated. A really good story of the I. N. A. for children.

Macpherson had wandered off to another church. and his parson was sriving to bring him back to the fold.

"'Why weren't you at the kirk on Sunday?" he inquired.

"I was at Mr. MacGregor's kirk." Macpherson replied, airily.

"Now," reasoned the parson. "I don't like your running around to strange kirks like that. Not that I object to your hearing Mr. MacGregor, but I'm sure you widna like your sheep straying into strange pastures."

"Parson," was the calm rejoinder, "I widna care a straw—if it was better grass."

A Knight's Cameos

Through an Indian camera, by Sir Albion Banerji.
(The Bangalore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited 1946. Two Volumes)

In these two volumes are collected a number of writings, such as diary notes contributions to the daily press and accounts of speeches by that distingushed retired member of the Indian Civil Service Sir Albion Banerji. He was Defan in two important States in South India, he has travelled widely in Europe and America, visited Russia and the far East. His small essay in Power Politics testifies to the depth of his observation of current political events.

Of particular interest should be his remarks on Kashmir, which is under a strong political search-light today. Writing in 1932 in a British monthly periodical he remarked that "the administration of Kashmir was so over-centralised that it gave an unimited scope to corruption and injustice, thereby causing grave hardship, due in part to the slow grinding of the machine." As recent lamentable events show conditions there have not improved one whit since these cautious remarks were made.

His observations on American life and ways are worth perusal. He was in the States a year before world war II broke out and was busy with a lecture tour. Amercans, he says will eagerly come forward everywhere "to buy the lecturer" if they are promised stuff "with a kick in it". One must give them stories, to be a successful lecturer," of Princes' palaces and their intrigues, Gandhi's food and fasting....the Independence movement and the nautch girl." One hopes American interest in India shows a wider range now, thanks to the efforts of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

The author has a terse and vivid style, his information covers a wide range and is precise. He is a good student of the changing political scene but his concern to be cautious in his judgments sometimes leads an ultra-academic touch to his observations.

—L. G. KHARE.

India's Charge-Sheet

"The Ruin that Britain wrought" by K. M. Munshi
(Padma Publications Ltd., Bombay)

Mr. Munshi at the very beginning of this little volume, full of statistical detail, emphasises that today after a century and a half of British rule Indians are poor, underfed, illiterate, "backward in all respects where Government help was necessary, thwarted in all matters where no such help was needed." He bases this indictment upon an assemblage of telling figures. Some indicate how heavy was the cost India had to pay for Britain's imperialist wars. Others testify to the depletion of India's vital necessities and to our race deterioration. He notices the retardation of nation-building activity in almost all directions. The volume should prove a useful reminder to the present architects of our political and economic policy, what a stupendous task lies before them, when they hasten, with popular consent, to make India march forward.

After getting married to his secretary, the business man remarked: "Well, my dear, I suppose I must get someone to take your place in the office."

"I've been thinking of that," replied the bride: "my cousin is just leaving school."

"What's her name?"

"John Henry Briggs," said the bride, sweetly.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

"O, Thou of Blessed Peace! Bring to the people of the World once again the freedom that made life sacred in all distant lands. Let thy great awakening, the spirit of true democracy, be fulfilled: sweeping away all hate, fear and prejudice from the hearts of men, and let at the end of the darkest, longest night freshly blossom out in pure spirit thy remembrance. Bring renewed hope and life to all weary souls, Thou Prince of Peace, Messenger of Good Will to all men!"

That is the message my friend Dr. Peter Bolke has ascribed on his Christmas Card, which, in addition, contains in print: "May Happiness brighten your Christmas Day and remain with you throughout the New Year!" What a message and what a wish! It is wonderful, too, that Dr. Boike, now far away in the United States of America, never forgets to send me a Christmas message, regularly at its due time, although we do not write to each other throughout the year otherwise.

I reciprocate the same thoughts and feelings to Dr. Boike, and take this opportunity to thank him and also those of you who have very kindly remembered to send me the Season's greetings. Already, in the Charter of the Indian Children's Rights, passed at the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference and adapted by the general Child Welfare Conference, the first right of the child has been declared to be to "live in a free land in a free atmosphere and in a free environment"; and it has been laid down that "every opportunity for all round development shall be available to him, unhampered by any limitations of caste or creed." May that wishful thinking soon come out true!

While you will be reading this, a Children's variety Entertainment Concert, arranged in connection with the second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp and the Child Welfare Conference would be going on in the Sunderbai Hall. I am sure, the boys and girls who have taken part in the concert would play their "game" well.

Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari Children with Shri Jugatram Dave, under whose presidentship, they passed a resolution recently, requesting the parents, teachers and elders not to punish them.

Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari Children's enjoying a dip in the sea at the Clifton seashore.

Our friends and sympathisers who have helped us in different ways to look after our guests, and our guests themselves, it is hoped, will feel gratified to see their talents.

Two busy days of the Conference will have been over on the day this "Corner" appears; and I shall be able to tell you nothing about it until next two weeks yet. Nonetheless, I could tell you, this at least that after this morning's concert, own guests will be taking lunch at Bombay, and then go for sight-seeing through the main portions of the city.

Tomorrow morning there is a Children's Rally and the opening of the Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition, at 9 a. m., at our Borivli Camp, under the presidentship of Miss Indumati Sheth, Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Bombay. In the evening, there will be a general Child Welfare Conference, at 3 p. m., at the University Convocation Hall, Bombay. The Conference will be inaugurated by Shri Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, and presided over by Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences. It is hoped that you will attend the morning's function, and your parents, guardians, teachers and well-wishers, the afternoon's function, in large numbers.

* * * *

Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls went on an excursion to Jogeshwari. A new centre of the Balkan-ji-Bari has been started near the Railway Station at Dahanu. About sixty Members have joined. The chief Workers looking after the centre are Shri M. N. Narichania and Shri Chhotubhai Desai. They are assisted in their activities by the Dahanu Balkan-ji-Bari workers.

Ahmedabad also is coming in the line at last. Of course, we have there one of our Patrons, Shrimati Saraladevi Sarabhai. A number of efforts have been made in the past by the Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari as well as by certain local friends, but they had been of no avail so far. However, signs of the establishment of a Balkan-ji-Bari Branch there are now visible. By the efforts of Shri Chinubhai A. Patel, certain friends met recently and decided to do the needful soon. Those of our friends, residing at Ahmedabad, and interested in the matter, may kindly get in touch with him at 5, Ranee Manzil, Sarangpur, Khadia.

All boys and girls can join the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, it does not matter what they are and where they are. Please send for the full particulars of the Association, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for the postage. So, we meet next year again!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Role Of Tradition In Architecture—Achievements Of Qualified Profession—No Monopoly or Prerogative—Government' Concern For The Neglected—Architecture Which India Needs—Handling Of Art Affairs—Conception Of Nationalism In Radio. Music Goes To The People—Cultural Contacts Through Film.

Like every other art, architecture should be considered as a distinction of a cultured nation. Among the determinants of its style and mannerism are counted the social, economic and climate conditions of the time and place and the quality of materials. Above them should be put the creative genius of the people All taken together go to make a tradition, which for the obvious reasons, should be diversified and not uniform. Architecture continues to be one of the characteristics of the pattern of a particular culture as long as it clings to and carries the tradition with itself

Under Foreign Rule

Architecture — both religious and secular—forms a brilliant chapter in the cultural history of India. The tradition, to which it owed its peculiar character, had run unimpeded until the advent of the foreign rule. It has not petered out, nor has it become moribund owing to any inherent weakness of its own. Having resisted inhibition by hostile forces, India's architectural tradition is very much alive today, because the descendants of those who have founded and fostered it are still living and are now waiting for a call from their Government to rise again and resume their work.

Creative endeavour by architects, patronage and vigilance by the state and refined aesthetic sensibility on the part of the people are the main elements which nourish architecture and stimulate its growth. During the period of her political subjugation—the period of her "educational advancement"—India has allowed her architecture to suspend its progressive tendencies and even to lose its national traits, because the state has neither extended patronage to not exercised vigilance over it and the people have been remarkably uninterested in one of their vital interests.

Gradual submergence of her indigenous and distinctive traditions under the unrestricted influx of exotic forms and formulae is the sum-total of India's architectural achievements under a civilised government. The architectural profession is divided into two camps—educated and uneducated. Those in the first have received "light" and also "labels" from the west; but with a few exceptions they have developed a strong prejudice against the tradition and supercilious contempt for its custodians—the hereditary architects—who are confined to the second but larger camp.

New Delhi Speaking

The qualified architectural profession has, in recent years, taken shelter behind "modern conditions" and has presented to India what she should be unable to accept as the product of her own creative genius. In spite of its claim to the contrary, the profession has yet to show, in an appreciable measure, something like creative endeavour or reconstructive enterprise to its credit. Until 11th December 1946 the Government of India was noted for the policy of 'laissez faire' towards architecture. On that memorable day the Hon. Mr. C. R. Bhabha, the Member for Works, Mines and Power, struck, in the course of his presidential address at the conference of architects held at New Delhi, a delightful note of advocacy for the tradition and its hereditary exponents.

"Nor does India want to import any foreign style of architecture. We must evolve our own new style of architecture which will be in keeping with ancient traditions and yet suit the needs of modern India." These are the sentences with which Mr. Bhabha concluded his address. The Government, whose representative he happens to be, cannot adopt a more rational attitude towards the crucial problem of architecture than the one reflected in them. India has had more than enough of foreign styles. It is high time now that she should find out, in a new and national style, a potent corrective of the vagaries of the architectural profession.

Values Of Tradition

The so-called modern architecture of India typified in the monstrosites of Marine Drive is a flagrant repudiation of the tradition. Architecture ceases to be an art when utility is allowed to override beauty. The rejection of sculpture and mural painting, which is repugnant to the traditions, is not dictated by any economic or social exigency. It is obviously dictated by the tendency to exclusionism which the profession has shown. Modern architecture marks the extreme point from which India has to move backwards in order to pick up the end of the arrested tradition.

Mr. Bhabha lays no undue emphasis on the values of traditions when he discusses the aims of architectural education. To begin with, the Government should formulate definite and high standards based on the traditions and should work out a scheme of architectural education in conformity with such standards. In the architectural section of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, has a well organised and leading institution of its type in the country. The Government of Bombay should reorganise it as a school of national architecture and should retain it as a section of its art-department. It will, thus, give a lead to other provinces in the matter of architectural education.

No Closed Door Policy

Notwithstanding its privileged position the qualified architectural profession seems to be anxious to improve and raise its status by legislative means. Any proposal made by the profession should not amount to a demand for monopoly. It should not aim at legalising ostracism of the hereditary architects and at taking the bread out of their mouths. Mr. Bhabha, it is refreshing to note, is alive to the seriousness of the implications of any such proposal. He has sounded a note of warning against the "closed door" policy in regard to the hereditary workers. If the tradition has to be developed, its "living repositories" should be considered eligible to the privilege of state-patronage.

Hereditary architects need much more than mere freedom of earning their livelihood. It is necessary for the sake of the revitalisation of the tradition that general education and specialised training in architecture are brought within their reach and opportunity is offered to them to exercise their skill and creative abilities and to play their role in the evolution of a new style. If given a fair chance in the execution of the various constructional projects, the neglected architects of the hereditary rank will not fail to satisfy the country's modern requirements even outside the sphere within which they have been confined.

The evolution of a new, rightly speaking, the national style is a stupendous task. It involves exhaustive research, reconstructive endeavour and creative enterprise. It should be a joint concern of the educated as well as uneducated architects and not a prerogative of those who are known for their die-hard outlook and recalcitrant attitude towards the tradition. Paradoxically stated, the process of evolution should start with reversion from "modernism" to "mediaevalism". if India is going to have an architecture which is national in spirit, distinctive in character and modern in scope. The tradition should, no longer, remain a mere archaeological interest. It should, if judiciously developed, enable India to claim a place of eminence in the world of modern architecture.

Art And World-Affairs

Sponsored by the India Council of World Affairs, an exhibition of contemporary art from the different Asiatic countries will be held in March-April, 1947, on the occasion of the Pan-Asiatic Conference. It will also include works of art by Indian artists. The All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society seems to have been asked to organise the exhibition, and as the news goes a strong and influential committee including prominent artists of India is being formed for the purpose.

Since there is no central art society —a truly all-India body—one fails to understand why the India Council should have selected a particular society to organise the exhibition and should have ignored other societies of longer standing. Who is forming the Committee? This is an important question. If the society organising the exhibition is also forming the Committee, it is not unlikely to be guided by its own preferences and prejudices in the matter of the selection of members. If the India Council itself is doing so, it should have adopted the right procedure in constituting an exhibition committee with the co-operation of leading societies in the country and should have entrusted the task of organising the exhibition to such a duly constituted and representative committee.

There is in Bombay the Bombay Art Society with a standing of over fifty years and then there is the Art Society of India. But in spite of them those working on behalf of the "UNESCO" exhibition had the audacity to collect exhibits from Bombay in an arbitrary manner. The result is that none of the artists of Bombay who have lent their pictures is considered worthy of mention. Now follows almost in the footsteps of the "UNESCO" the India Council. If the Council of World-Affairs is unable to manage art-affairs in a proper manner, it should better leave art alone. Disillusioned by the treatment meted out to them by the agents of the UNESCO, the artists of Bombay should be careful in responding individually to any call from New Delhi in future. They should uphold the prestige of Bombay as a prominent and progressive centre of art and of the local art societies.

Language, Not Music

To the politicians of the nationalist front, it will be a triumph of nationalism if the All-India Radio begins to address Gandhiji as Mahatma Gandhi, allows musicians to sing the "Vande Mataram" and proceeds to improve its linguistic standards. They will, then continue to tolerate the position of the classical music on the programmes of the radio. The classical music has been a common language of the people and a unifying force especially in the North of India. What the nationalist politicians are aiming at achieving through language was achieved long ago by the classical music.

The agitation against the music policy pursued by the broadcasting authorities has grown in strength and volume, but it has hardly received any weight from the nationalist political quarters. Classical music is a great national heritage. Its perpetuation and propagation on right lines should, therefore, be the concern of the responsible leaders also and not only of the musicians and music-patrons. Those who are eager to improve the language of the radio, ought to be equally eager to support the agitation for improvement in the quality and increase in the quantity of the classical music on the radio

What The People Want!

The demand for good music has considerably increased in the countries which started disseminating the same on a wider scale during the war. In Australia even factory workers are said to have been keenly interested in the higher type. In Britain classical music now claims a much wider clientele. The demand for classical music is sure to increase if the agencies which are concerned with the dissemination of music introduce the best of the same to the people. The foremost among such agencies is the radio.

The British Broadcasting Corporation functions with definite aims. The All-India Radio has almost no aims. It has failed to raise the Indian music to a higher level and to create a wider demand for the same because it has pursued the "what-the-people-want" policy. Now the radio-authorities are reported to have started listeners' census with the purpose of finding out the composition and structure of the radio-listening audience.

The authorities ought to find out, from the statistics yielded by the census, the position of the classical music in relation to the bulk of listeners and ought to realise the necessity of providing classical music in improved quality and increasing quantity. The census should not confirm the policy of the authorities by showing to them what the people want. The aim of the All-India Radio should be to bring to the listeners the right type of music in a "maximum measure" and not to prepare programmes with the "maximum appeal."

Role Of The Film

While speaking to a sub-committee on mass media, Mr. K. G. Saiyadin, one of the Indian delegates to the Conference of the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation resented the manner in which Indians and Chinese are portrayed by Hollywood. The films of the type referred to by him do great injustice to the people and culture of India and America. India ought to protest strongly against the production by vested interests, of the films which portray her as a land of mendicants and snake-charmers. At the same time her government should exercise control over the films which are sent out for exhibition in foreign countries.

The film is a powerful medium of promoting international understanding and cultural contacts, and as such it should present a correct version of the conditions and culture of every country. No Government should allow the film industry within its jurisdiction to indulge in misrepresentation of the people of its own country and of those of other countries. Also an international organisation like the Unesco should exercise "cultural censorship" over the films which disparage any country.

The works welfare committee had decided to found a band and those wishing to join were instructed to complete a form giving name, department, and instrument preferred and deposit it in a box at the lodge. In due course the welfare official collected the forms and, after classifying them, went to interview the blacksmith.

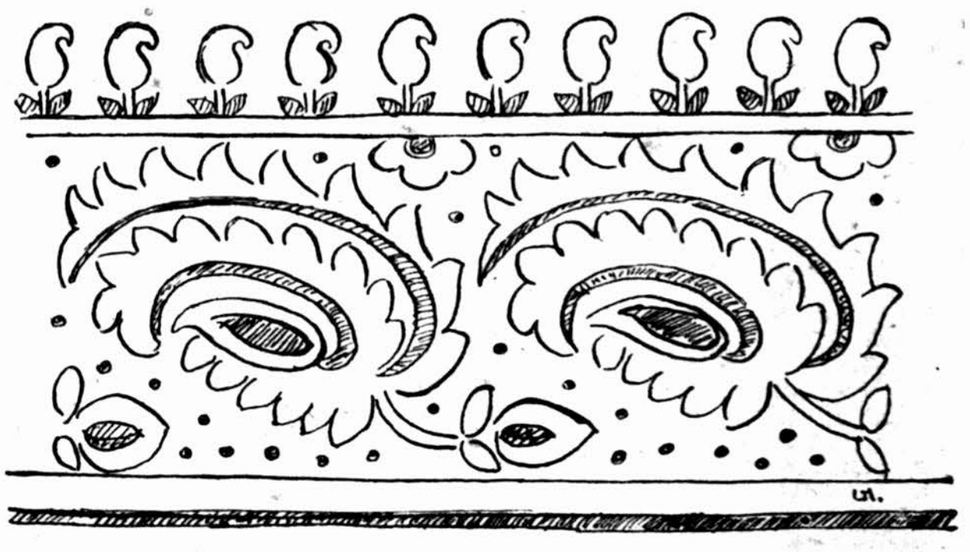
"I see you would like to join the band and that you would prefer a cornet," he said. "Have you any particular qualifications?"

"No," said the blacksmith, "but I'd like to learn and I could put in a good bit of practice."

"The funny thing is," said the official, "that I have forty names here, and you are the only one who wants to play the cornet. All the others have asked for the big drum."

"Well, don't spoil your band for me," said the blaksmith. "Give me a drum as well!"

An Ancient Textile Design



Sketch by J. M. Ahivashi

She: "Do you ever see faces in the fire?"
He: "Can't say I do."
She: "I expect you will someday."

Our Delhi Letter

Sidelights Of Constituent Assembly

Bungling Over Election Of Committees

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI.

The members of the Constituent Assembly could conveniently be classified into Leaders with followers and Leaders but no followers. Leaders of India are sufficiently well known. In the Constituent Assembly. They sit in the front row.

In theory and in practice. Nehru is the heart and soul of the Assembly. The mantle of office has brought sense of responsibility in him. He is no longer the firebrand agitator making speeches, which in the past, brought trouble on him and his colleagues. Emotionalism sometimes gets the better of him. Emotionalism will soon wear out. Office and its responsibilities are great correctors.

The Viceroy Wavell is generally known as "Guinea a word Wavell". So also Sardar Patel. Dressed up like a Roman Senator in sandals and flowing togalike shawl, he sits in his seat. Even his face does not betray his emotions. But he jumps up to his feet, when he feels that his intervention is necessary or called for. "We shall never accept the December 6 statement of the British Government", declared the Sardar, when Dr. Jayakar, moving his amendment to Pandit Nehru's Resolution, referred to the debacle, the Congress had at the London Conference. Sardar does not believe in talking. He acts.

AMBEDKAR'S GREAT SPEECH

Another front bencher, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, however, stole the play, as they call it in theatre terminology. In a hostile camp not a single follower in the House, with the great inconoclast walked to the rostrum, when his name was shouted by the Chair. Seldom before were such heights of reasoned oratory heard. He spoke for fifty minutes to a spell-bound house and literally demolished the case for "rushing through" Pundit Nehru's Resolution. Friends and foes alike cheered him back to his seat and profusely congratulated him. British Financier Archie Rowlands used to call him a "phenomena" amongst the Scheduled Castes. Events have proved that Archie was right.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was superb. It was nothing unusual for her. Speaking on the election of Rajendra Babu to the Chair, she broke all records. The House was thrilled. She has been a close friend of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, and many hold that if she had her way, there would be Congress-League entente and not belligerency between the two major parties of India.

C. R. kept mum. A great sorrow has fallen on him. He has lost a son in his old age. The great Maulana did not speak either during the session. He was in a meditative mood. Madras and Andhra Leaders often occupied the stage. Very often, it was misplaced oratory. Radhakrishnan and Gopalswamy, Alladi Krishnaswamy and Pattabhi, all spoke on different occasions. They showed depths of learning and understanding, but their speeches were either misplaced or fall flat on the House.

FOLLOWERS AND OTHERS

So much about Leaders. Their followers were as all followers should be. They listened and tried to understand. They are a disciplined body. They were always in their seats. There were some budding lieutenants amongst them. They had ambitions or aspirations. This class was ever busy moving amendments or raising points of order, even if there was no point of order. Is it surprising that a simple motion to set up Committee to frame rules of procedure took one full sitting. Amendments must be moved, otherwise there would be nothing for the Press to report.

Two members greatly lightened the work of the Bureau of Press Information and the Secretariat of the Constituent Assembly. Dr. Jayakar and Mr. Jaipalsingh gave out a brief biographical note of their own in the course of their speeches. Dr. Jayakar told the House how many times he had courted unpopularity. Mr. Jaipalsingh disclosed that after returning from England, he had travelled over a lakh of miles in India. The Secretariat of the Constituent Assembly is preparing "Who's Who" of the Members of the Constituent Assembly. The information given out by the two gentlemen will be of great assistance to it.

The "Sapruites" or the "Leaders All but no followers" were visibly uncomfortable in the Constituent Assembly, which they characterised as a meeting of the All India Congress Committee with themselves as visitors. It was hard for them to sit with a body of men who had stolen their following and importance and from whom they had seceded over twenty-five years ago. They are pro-Congress when the Congressmen are in jails and the Congress-critics when the Congress is in office. They are in the Constituent Assembly by sufference. This knowledge made them uncomfortable and unhappy. Included amongst them were "also rans". Ever busy with serious faces they roamed from seat to seat, shaking heads to show their approval or disapproval of a particular measure before the House.

Some boast of their membership of three Round Table Conferences, where they created a record of discreet silence all through those historic years when Samuel Hoare, now Lord Templewood, was forging the India Act of 1935. Such men are a decoration to any drawing room. Their work is measured by the heights they reach, and the sky is their limit.

Sethji Khaitan was a class by himself. He outmoonjed Dr. Moonje. A representation of trading community with double allegiance, Sethji had some reason to steer a safe course. The Trading Community with national flag in one hand and Shylock's Bible in the other hand has made life impossible for the common man in India. It has created scarcity amidst plenty. It has battened on black markets. It has also passed resolutions demanding the release of Congress leaders. In its conception, democracy does not itself govern. It should obey a financial oligarchy, which formed opinions by means of newspapers, and holds in its hands the representatives, the Ministers and the President. It should control the finances of the Republic and direct its foreign affairs as if it were possessed of sovereign power.

"We must go ahead whether the League comes into the Constituent Assembly or not," declared Seth Khaitan. Naturally it did not matter to him. But it did matter to Pandit Nehru, Sarojini Naidu and Sardar Patel, all of whom have made every possible effort to induce the League to come into the Constituent Assembly. There are many forms of patriotism, the commercialised patriotism being the worst of its kind.

THE CHIEF WHIP

A word about the Whips. The Congress Party, during the Session, did not elect its office bearers. The Congress President, Kripalani presided at the Party meetings. He also nominated Babu Satnarain Sinha as the Chief Whip of the Party. The Chief Whip has nominated five deputy Whips. The Chief Whip is also the Chief Government Whip in the Central Assembly. He is a lucky man. His stars are in the ascendant. There has been, practically, no need for whipping ever since Babu Satnarain Sinha was selected the Chief Whip of the Congress Party by the late Bhulabhai Desai.

During the 1946 Budget Session, the Congress and the League both hated the then Government and often combined to defeat it. They both had ninety votes in a House of one hundred and forty. Once, during voting on demands for grants, the Congress and the League agreed to differ. The Government carried the division. It will be thus seen that it was not the whipping but the circumstances which have favoured the Chief Whip. His stars moved to a still more favourable position when the Nehru-Liquat Government took office. The opposition dwindled down to a dozen members.

In the Constituent Assembly the Chief Whip has a backing of over two hundred members. He can afford to take a sunbath. So far as there is no danger of a defeat. His test will come in the final stage when the States representatives troops in. It will then be a test of members' integrity and Babu Satnarain's whipping. In the British Parliament a Whip is a highly respected and feared personage. His work entails some sacrifices, for by custom, the Whips take no part in debates, and although his work is felt throughout the House, it is little seen by the public. India's Chief Whip's one ambition is to be seen in the public. He likes to live in a house of mirrors. Unlike the British practice, the Chief Whip is a member of a number of Standing Committees. He has a passion for short notice questions and issues periodical statements to enlighten the public that he had, for instance, called on Sardar Patel.

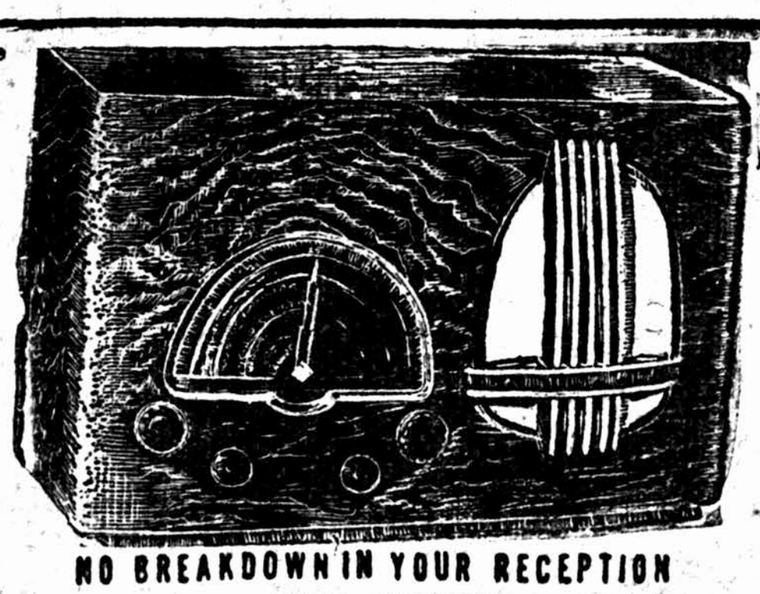
The LAST PAGE has been held over again owing to unavoidable reasons. It will appear next week as usual.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES

The Government Whip acts as the Aide-de-Camp and Intelligence Department of the Leader of the House. As an Aide-de-Camp he is expected to arrange for his Leader with the Whips of the other side those matters in which it is a convenience to have an understanding. As an Intelligence Officer, it is his business, not only to summon the members of the Party to House, but to know that they are there. In the Mother of Parliaments, in London, the Whips are always seen at the door of the House and are therefore in a position to know how large a majority the Government has within the precincts of the House.

The Whips keep in constant touch with the members of the Party. It is their business to detect the least sign of disaffection or discontent; to know the disposition of every member of the Party on every measure of importance to the Ministry, reporting it constantly to their Chief. Babu Satnarain believes in the profundity of ignorance. I will cite a case to illustrate my point. On Sunday evening, December 22, the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly selected personnel for three Committees namely, Credentials Committee, House Committee and Finance and Staff Committee. The Finance Committee included a Congress Sikh, Sardar Jogindar Singh and the House Committee included the Chief Whip himself.

Somehow, in the published reports, these two gentlemen exchanged places. Worse was still to come. On the following day, the four bearded Akali Sikhs, who were present at the party meeting on the previous evening, and had originally agreed to abide by the Party's decisions, revolted and threatened to walk out of the Assembly unless their representative replaced Sirdar Jogendra Singh on the Finance Committee. The Leader of the Party, Pandit Nehru knew nothing of the developments till the storm had burst. Pandit Nehru's nominee, Dr. Ambedkar on the Credentials Committee was also left out in the final election. This is whipping "par excellance."



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Humorous Skit

The Dress At Cross-Roads

By J. B. Brace

What is the principle function of a woman's clothes?

Dr. C. W. Cunnington, who is credited with having a marvellous collection of 900 complete dresses—to say nothing of 650 hats and bonnets and a piquant collection of underclothes—thinks that the chief purpose of the dress is to attract men. Indeed? Then the female species of the anthropoid ape from the forests of Sumatra might with some confidence take her stand by the side of woman to compete for the honour of captivating the hearts of men dressed in McCall's best.

There may be men who are influenced by a woman's dress who would equally judge a book by its cover, or a cake by its decorations and who might even be attracted by a man masquerading as a woman (perhaps with moustache and beard complete); but they certainly do not represent the general trend.

* * *

Man as a species is naturally attracted to woman, for he is unlike the self-sufficient protozon which can procreate without need for any mate. But are men really attracted by a woman's attire? We have seen so much of it—from the long trailing frock of the 19th century to the scanty attire of more recent times where skirts have almost reached vanishing point, that they have failed to create much impression on us. As far as attraction is concerned, it would, to be frank, make little difference now a woman was clothed or whether she was clothed at all, unless, of course, we mix up passion or lust with admiration.

My friend's old aunt would not look a shade more attractive if she went in for frillst or flounces than if she got into a pair of pants. She might at most be the centre of attraction as the mascot was when rigged up in the uniform of his regiment. A woman is a woman no matter how much or how little she is dressed, and it is no fault of the man if she eludes herself into thinking that the only sure-fire method of putting over her sex appeal is by paying attention to her dress. In some parts of Africa where nudity exists, the women have as much sex appeal in their own social circle as the women in other parts of the world who are dressed to kill.

* * *

It is true that fine feathers make fine birds. The snag, however, is that feathers are not artificial things like clothes but a biological attribute. Pluck the feathers of a peacock, and the result is a more miserable looking specimen than a mangy dog, and certainly a more pathetic sight than Lady Godiva galloping down the street in the apparel of an Amazon who has lost her tunic in crossing the Maranoe—all as a sacrificial act for the remission of taxes.

Three or four generations ago the style of a woman's dress may have been intended as an alluring bait, but it has now turned out to be a mere stop-gap expedient. Fickleness in fashion has been so overdone that we are now passing through a period when the dress has ceased to have any special attraction for men. That is why the coiffure and the rouge have come to the rescue of a fast declining coquetry in feminine attire. When these too become trite and uninviting as the beer that is vapid and tasteless from age, we wonder where woman will look to for new aids to beauty to entice the male.

* * *

She has tried one method after another with fair amount of success, her most determined effort being when in her attempt to improve upon her figure she took to inter-changeable sizes of pads either to compensate for a depression or to exaggerrate the importance of an elevation. With such a bold front she set out to make an impression on men. But the women of those days were apparently different to their granddaughters of today; for while the former were keen to retain what they attracted, the latter, for the most part, seem bent on discarding what they have succeeded in attracting.

The persistent tendency to change from one fashion to another serves as an indication of the futility of trying to make beauty dependent on dress. It might lend colour to an expanding wardrobe, but it can never gate-crash into that domain in which beauty unadorned proudly holds her own against the ersatz product of feminine vanity. If we agree that a thing of beauty is a joy for ever one fails to understand why any fashion which is the result of an effort to create beauty should change at all. The truth would seem to be that dress by its if offers no attraction, which is amply borne out by the fact that what once was considered to be up-to-date and attractive suddenly begins to be looked upon as something more and more comic as each new fashion comes into vogue, relegating the previous ones to the limbo of forgotten antiquities.

From a study of women's fashions one might be able to draw a fairly accurate picture of the idiosyncrasies of women on the lines of those who tried to sum up Greek history in pretty pictures of the human form. Our grandmothers' costumes, for instance would indicate that there was a kink in their sense of modesty, for while they took scrupulous care to clothe themselves right down to the ankles, they delighted at the same time in showing up all the contours to the best of advantage by artificial aids such as the bustle and the corset.

* * *

The trouble with women's fashion is not that it changes so quickly but that it changes at all. It would certainly have created more interest if it remained as constant as the saree or the still more elegant costume of the Punjabi girl, for then a man could be doubty sure that he likes a woman for what she is and not for what she wears.

At best, a dress can lend grace and dignity to the wearer, but unless she herself possess personal charms her effort to attract might go abegging. To test the veracity of this statement, remove the clothes from one woman and put it on another. The difference is at once noticeable, the effect depending on the attraction of the wearer herself. This proves that beauty is steadfast, and that dress only serves as a sort of background to show it off to advantage—like the diamond whose brilliance appears to be enhanced against a black velvet background.

To what extent a man can be attracted by a woman's dress could be fairly determined by the amount of interest he would show if he were allowed to have a look at a lady half ready to go on the stage, in her boudoir, and a lady on the stage.

* * *

There is no getting away from the fact that the purpose for which a woman (or even man) dresses is not to attract but precisely to hide what might attract; and it is fairly beyond dispute that the primary function of dress is to emphasize the difference between the beauty and the beast—to wit, the transition from the savage to the civilized state. Carried further, it only confirms that variety is the spice of life.

"Do you have much variety at your boarding-house?"

"Well, we have three different names for the meals."

* * *

"Is that hair tonic any good?"

"Well, I spilled some of it on my comb last week and now it's a brush."

A Fragment From The Frontier

(Continued From Page 2)

And as she stumbled from one bare mound of crumbling wall to another she was trying to see how her child would be lying among the ruins. From the scarred, jagged edges of all the broken houses it seemed certain that he must have been buried beneath the debris, and she involuntarily gave a piercing shriek as if she were looking at his dead body. But the dome of the mosque stood intact, and she would not believe her vision. After all, the roof of her hut might have escaped, and he might still be alive, though he would be crying. There, beyond the narrow alleyway....She would donate sweet sugar on the shrines of all the Pirs if he were safe.

She saw, however, that the roof of her hut was burning, and one of the walls had caved in, while some of the woodwork was crackling.

She hesitated to look round, beckoning the courage of her will beyond the despair of her frightened body and mind. Then she rushed into the courtyard, her nostrils filled with the smell of smouldering cloth her eyes smoked into blindness. She swung her arms forward to open the door and was met with an avalanche of fumes. But she dived into the hovel and groped towards the child.

The cot on which he lay was burning and the child was red with a whining, its fists raised into the air in the last struggle to clutch at something.

'Oh, my child, my son! she sobbed, and fell upon him with a wild flourish of her arms, both out of love and with the desire to smother the fire if it had signed at any part of his body.

Then she lifted him and turned her head bent forward her rump lagging behind.

The straw roof of the hut fell and barred the doorway.

She picked up an earthen water-jar which stood on the floor and hurled it at the debris of the fallen roof. But, beyond fanning the flames the jar fell, extinguishing only a bare patch of fire, while the water flowed down singing.

There was nothing for it but to crawl through the hole made by the crumbling of the wall.

She hugged the weeping bundle of her child's flesh next to her breast, and said, as if he would listen: 'Don't cry, my babe, don't cry' And then, covering him with her apron, she rushed forward.

Her feet caught the red-hot coal of a wooden pillar and she shrieked. But she was already on the other side of the rent in the wall, with the child safe in her arms. She tottered as if she would give in, pale, but when pressed the boy, close to her chest again, giving him a weak smile as if to put courage into him and herself and pushed forward through the courtyard. But she felt her apron burning. She bent and tore it off. It scorched her hand, caught her tunic even as she cast it to the wind. She rubbed her arm over the skirt, and smothering the flame, ran through the lane.

The mud huts were crackling and falling and the debris in the area was aflame with flames which soared to the sky, breaking up into shining particles like shooting stars, which fell away extinguished.

She looked back towards the mosque to see if she could escape through the alley that lay under its shadow. But now the dome of the mosque had fallen across the courtyard, and it was likely that the way was barred completely.

"Abdul Mejid! Oh, Abdul Mejid! she cried, as she circled round and round in the trap. 'Oh save my child!

But there was no answer to her feeble voice among the voices of this hell except the groaning of people in the adjacent houses, among the roaring of the flames of fire which wrestled for mastery with the thundering demons overhead, who had been let loose by Allah in recompense for the evil deeds of this ill-fated city.

With a shriek and a groan she pressed her child fast to her bosom and rushed towards the end of the lane by which she had entered, thinking that she would jump across the only beam that seemed to be burning there above the debris.

But, when she got within ten yards of it, she saw that a whole roof had fallen at the mouth of the lane and the burning straw beneath the mounds of clay was flaring up wildly.

"Oh, Allah, where are you? she cried, striking her head. "Oh, Allah hear my cry' Oh, Prophet of Allah, intercede on my behalf! Oh, Shamus! And she rocked with hysterical cries alone unhearing and unheard. And then she stood, dazed by the fearful impenetrable curtain of fire that ridged her path, her path, her body aching with the sting of the terrible all pervading heat, her head feeling with the weakness that the breathing of volumes of odorous smoke had created. She looked down at her child and saw that he was fainting.

She jumped desperately across the ramparts of the fire, her mind struggling in the twilight of her eyes with the brittle dagger of her will. Her child jumped out of her hands and fell into the pit of the straw roof and lay across the flames, groaning with the torture of the heart that would not burn, weeping blood from the eyes that bulged out of their sockets, but would not close, sobbing a sob that would not choke him....'My child, my child, oh, my child.' She cried helplessly as she stood beyond the danger seeing her young one burn. Then she felt and alternately beat her fists against her brow and waved at the steel birds in the air, shouting: 'Sons of Eblis. Devils!.....

The sons of Eblis seemed to stand fixed on the western horizon, remote and distant, after their magnificent dance in the air, as if they were witnessing with serene satisfaction the fire, the carnage, and the destruction they had let loose in the abyss of the nether worlds.

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"Who was she?"

"Bo-Peep!"

"Have your bees done well this year, Jones?"

"Pretty well, they haven't given much honey, but they've stung my mother-in-law twice."

"Excuse me, but will you please pass the waitress?"

"I see Piffle, the poet, has married again. I wonder Why?"

"Wants to double the circle of his readers, I suppose."

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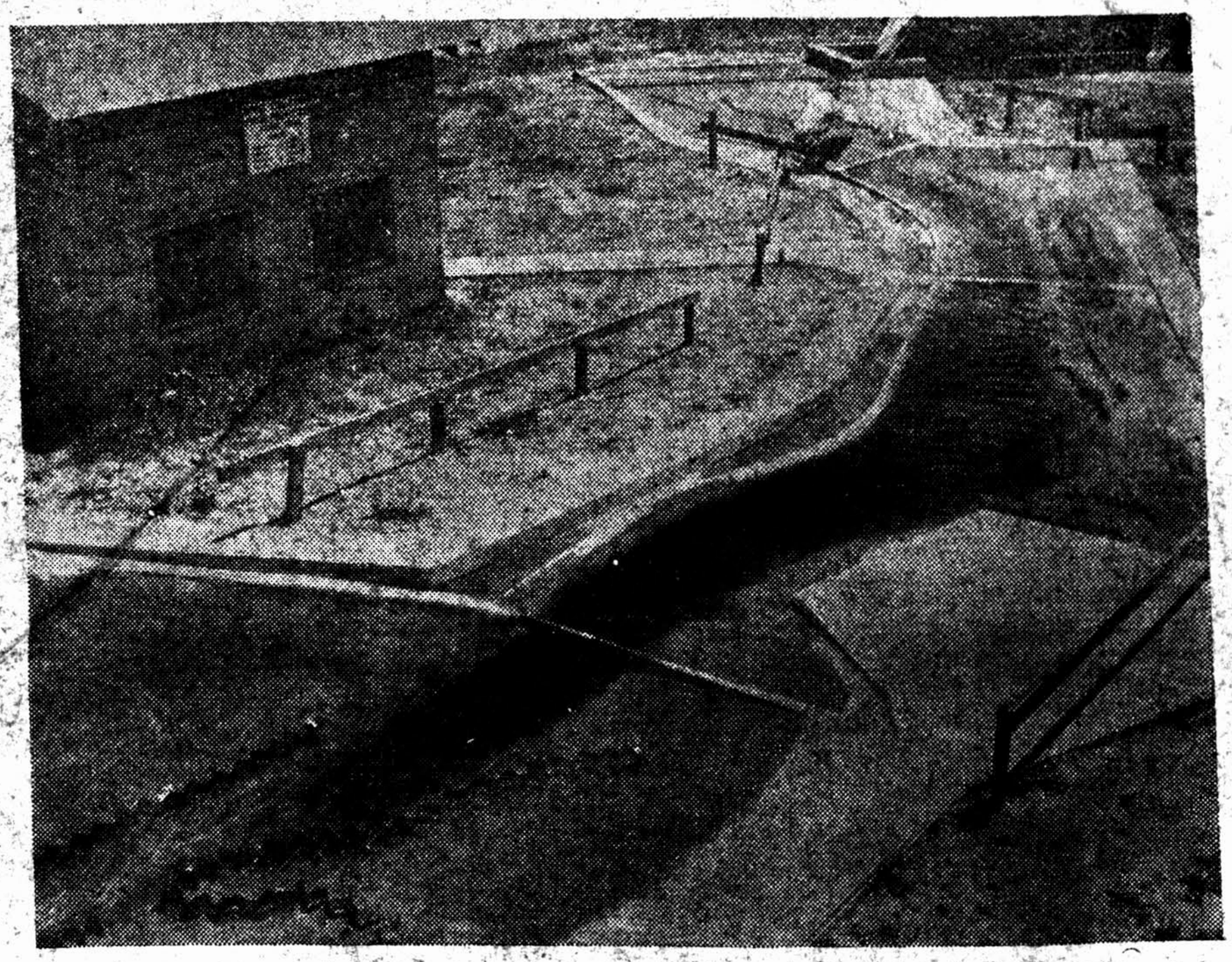
Taming The Wild Rivers: A Lesson From The U. S.



The above model of Brady Creek, Texas was built at the Vicksburg Experiment Station to study the flood problem at Brady. The miniature reproduces approximately 21,500 feet of Brady Creek, together with the overbank area flooded in the 1938 flood, the highest on record.

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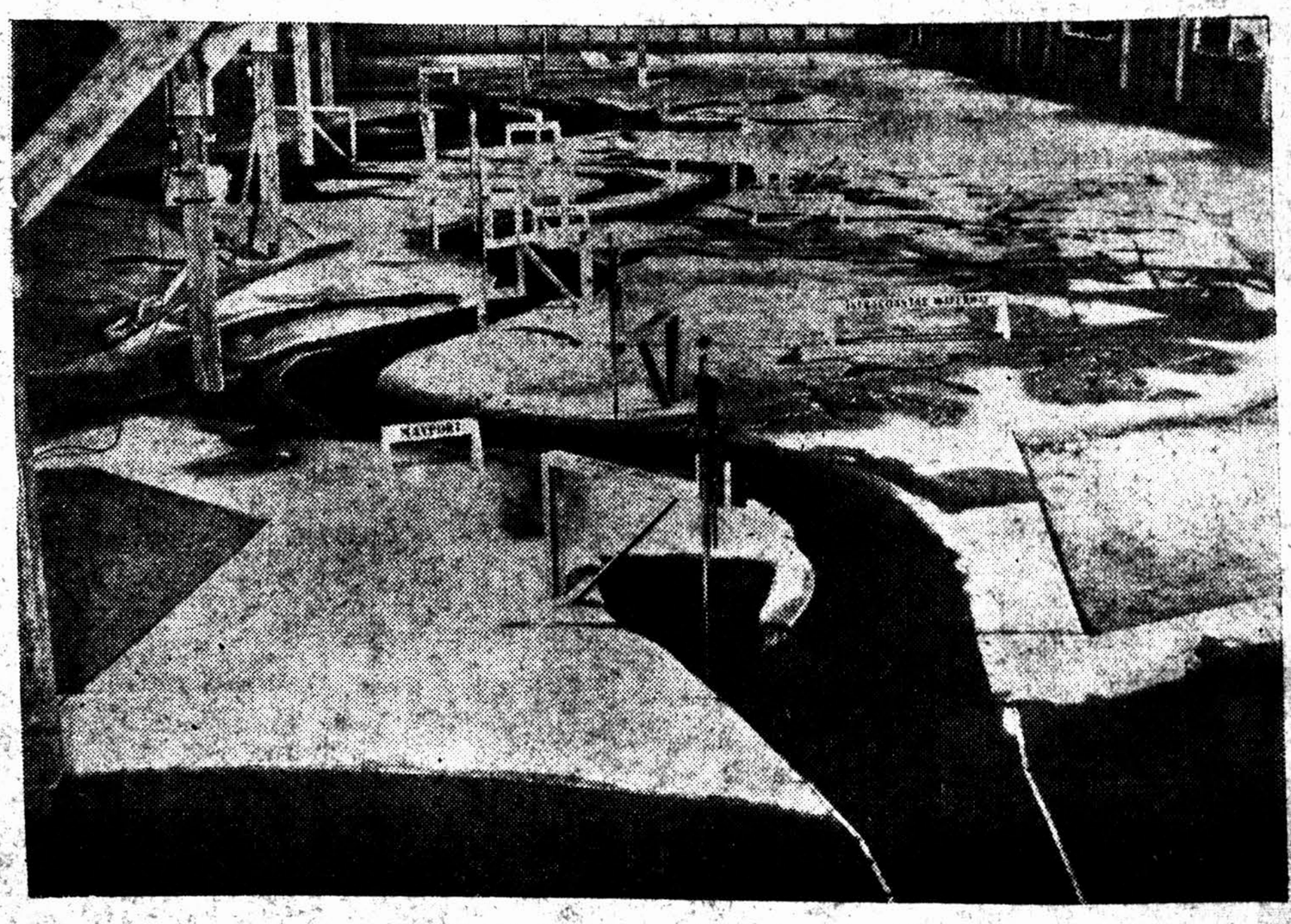
(Left) A portion of the Vicksburg Experiment Station model of the Birds Point—New Madrid Floodway which was built to study proposed plans for the most efficient operation of the floodway.

Story And More Pictures On Page Five



This model, built at the Vicksburg Experiment Station, reproduces the St. Johns River as it runs from Welake, Florida, to the Atlantic Ocean. A portion of the Atlantic Ocean, and the lakes and streams which effect the tides, are included in the model.

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